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VOL. 1.

## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1851

NO. 46.

CONVERSION OF ENGLAND.
Though many montis have elapsed since the first publication of the following article from the Rambler
uppon the "Conversion of England," the importance upon the "Conversion of England," the importance
of the subject fully justifies us in laying it before our of the subject fully justifies us in laying it before ou
readers, to many of whom it must be unknown:It was said the other day by one of the most independent and able of tlose formidable organs of public opinion, the daily press: " Would it not be a strange tics, if the whole or the majority of the Romans should embrace Protestant principles, whilst the should embrace. Protestant principles, whilst the
-shades of Wiclif, and Cranmer, saw England drifting shafore the tide of Catholic reaction ?"
Can any man look back 300 years, and mark what Englishmen have been, and still are, and belicve that this speculation is witlinin the limits of possibility? Is it possible, is it credible, that the people into whose heart and head the very, essence of Protestantism, in
its most maliguant form, las been so deenly ingrained its most malignant form, las been so deeply ingrained
as to have become the only thing in which all Britons as to have become the only thing in which all Britons
rejoice to agree, should bow itself down before the Pope of Rome, believe its transubstantiation, and -worship the Virgin Mary? Wha could go into ge-
neral society; who could mix with peers or with neral society, who could mix with pers or with
peasauls, with lawyers or with shopkeepers, with men, peasants, with lavyers or with shopkeeners, with men,
romen, or clildren, and note the intensity of those romene, or cliliden, and note the intensity of those
precjudices of triple brass with which the mind of Engbegirt, and yet count such a thing to be contemplated among rational contingen-
cies? Who could go into a bookseller's shop, and glance over the pages of historics, novecls, pooms, cone away with the cencenbooks of science, and no attempt to square the circle, as to make England Catholic?
Yet, worderful to see, in every nook and corner of national mind is prepuging up, whicl show that the
 bable, or morally certain. Wrapped up and ab-
sorbed as are our thouglts, in the occurrences of sorbed as are our thoughlts, in the occurrences on
each hour as it passes, we scarcely note, as we ought the extraordinary revolution in men's ideas, which must already lare taken place, in order to pernit
them even to regard the conversion of England as a them even to regard the conversion of England as a
sibject for sane and practical persons to prepare for Yet, look back some ten or fifteen years, and observe what a migy suide las already been made. and intelligent Cathoic or Protestant, wino, ten or
fifteen years ago, was acquainted with the relative pusition of Cattolicisma and Protestantisn, in this and compare it with that in which we now find ourselves. What were the prospects, and what were the circumstances of the Callolic faith, when Catholic Emancipation wras carried? Why, even then, an actual, living, walking, speaking and praying Catholic, was regarded as a sort of wild beast, a rooduct of Sa tanic agency amidst a heaver-born people. "What !"
cried the indignant Enotishman ip by any chance the cried the indignant Englishman, ir by any chance the thought of the progress of Cathoticism was suggested
to himin; "do you speak of Catholics setting themselves up at $m y$ door; of $m y$ fanily being disturbed by priestly craft; of my being compelled to hear Papistical bells ringing for Mass; of a Papish Priest
walking in lis forcign-looking dress before $n$ ny house of Popish books lying upon my table; of people telliig me whal the Pope wishes, and what the Catholic
Church would have mee believe? Begone, sir ; ; not Caurch would have ne belicye? Begone, sir ; is not
Protestantism a part of a Briton's birturight? Never, no, nerer shall that accursed system make its way in our happy islanct. Engisisturen are rree-Engisish-
men are boid-Englishmen are honest-Englishmen love their king and constitution, and therefore, they never can endure the mummeries of priests, and all their idolatrous crueltics."
But now, so rapid has been the march of trutl and candor, it is 10 longer a part of the national creed in body or in soul. as an establisinedt truth, that they may be Clristians; may be attached to their weyse and families, and,
above all, may be patriotic Englishnmen. It appears that Catholics possess a very tolerable slare of the usual attributes of humanity, after all. Thes dress
like other people, they eat and drink like others, they like other people, they eat and drink like others, they
pay their bills, they make love and marry, they are very fond of their children, they read the newspapers, the reviews, and Punch; they fall sick, and send for Protestant doctors; and take Protestant plysic ; in short, if there is any distinguishing peculiarity attached to them, it is this, that they are less madly de-
voted to business, and more fiven to merriment, than voted to business, and more given to merriment, than even monks and nuins, appear to be much the same as other men and women ; and perhaps very respectable men and women too, in their way. They also eat,
drink, tall, laugl, fall in and send for the doctor, and
pay their bills, like ofther folk. Priests do not rally carry about with them either dasts do not geneVictoria, or ccllencoct treasonable plots against Queen and the bench of Bishops in smithe words concrete $C$ Cathor ic is ths in smitafied. And if the presented, perhaps, also, say his Protestant fellowcountrymen, heriaps, religion is not so bo bad as some people say. There is something in it, they think to hememgainst Popery. Catiolics do somelowa or or olter ret to heaven ; ard perbaps quicker, oftener, and more ensily than Protestants, thought, of course, say the latter, their religion is not to pure as ours. And, thus, when daring specuatitsts suggest that if Rome become Protestant or Infidel, England may become Catholic ; men now only slrug their shoulders, and
content themselves with admiting that if it must be content themselves with admilting that if it must be
so it must ; and then proceed to their wonted labors so it must ; and then proceed to their wonted labors
or amusements, without experiencing the slightest or amusements,
tremor or distress.
In addition to the natural reaction against ultraProtestantism, to which this change of feeling is partly due, two other causes may be specified as lhaving
powerfully tended to its production. The first of these is the "Oxford movement." Few, in coumparison to the population, as lave been the converts made to Puseyism, in its various modilications, its influence, without its own proper circle, las been im-
mense. It has held up the Catholic Clurch before the eyes of the nation, and forced it to look at her as a real, powerful, and attractive institution, whose might was to be dreaded as much as hicr charms were to be loved. All the denials of the Tractarians, by whicl they strove to prove that they themselves had no inclination for Popery, have been langhed at by the bulk of the people. The crowd cannot dravi diss Entlemen or meclanics. The nation asa body, has believed that a large section of the Established Church were devoted, heart and soul, to the faith and
ceremonies of Rone ; and has ilho been driven, for ceremonies of Roine ; and has thus been driven, for
many consecutive years, to consider how vain a bul many consecutive years, to consider how vain a bul-
wark is Protestantisn against this terrible creed. The whole mind of the conutry las been faniliarised with the fact that the Catholic Church exists, that ires, and strenuoss of land; and that so mighty is ier power to charm, that neither Articles nor Prayerbook, nor wealthy livings, neither Articles nor rrayerboop, nor weal thy livings,
nor all the terrors of domestic persecution and worldy dishonor, are sufficient to deter free-born Protestanis from yearning for her embrace
Another potent cause of the revolution of thought Which we speak of hias been the conversion of individuals of all ranks and professions during the last few have been fevs: but they have been of sucha character, and so widely spread throughout the social system, that they have broughit every class of Enolistmen into personal contact with living Catholics, cither
converts or othervise. Men and women who would formerly have started with horror from the very sight of a Papist, as they would froin a ratlesnalie or a tiger, have been Ied on by uncontrollable circum-
stances to see Catholics, to stances to see Catholics, to spealk to thiem, to associate with thenl, to shake hands with them, to sit down to
dinner with then, to sleep under the same roof with them, to hem, to sleep under che same roof with justify or explain their creed. What in their youth they thought an impossibility, they have now found to be a reality, and no very terrible reality, notvithstanding all their fears. The vast surrounding wall of prejudice which shut them in has been wroken
down in countless breaches, and they behold the foe down in countess breaches, and they behold the foe marching is apon tieir citadel menbans of music and liyng colors. And tie natural result of this
personal contact with Catholics has ensued. The personal contact with Cathiolics has ensued.
old true British hatred, contempt, and dread of Catholicism is passing avay. Commonser siming absurdities. The better parts of the Englislmann's character; his love of justice and fair play are being called into action. It is believed that a Catholic priest may sometimes be a very good man, and work wonders among the poor. "There seems to be thinks the observant Englishman. "Catholicism is a cheap religion in many respects. Judiciously con-
trolled, it worlss well. The Established Clurch is trolled, it works well. The Established Cburch is
all very well in its way, and is a lighly respectable all very well in its way, and is a lighly respectable
institution, but there is a ceertain roughi work to be institution, but there is a certain rough work to be
done, which the priests do better than the parsons. In soine way or other, the Anglican Prelates do not gain by a comparison with the Romish Bishops.
Even though an exile, Pius the Ninth Vuen though an exile, Pius the Ninth has something
more atractive about him than Dr. Plilpotts, or the excellent and amiable Archbishop of Canterbury Certainly High Mass is very fine and splendid, and it looks like real worship. Catholics undoubtedily have
many adrantages which Protestants have not. Their
cleroy do not lock cleroy do not lock up their churchles ; and it appears
chat it is not a practite to pay for absolution, or for that it is not a practite to pay for absolution, or for
leave to conmit future sins. I wish $I$ lad been born a Catholic ; it would have saved me a great deal of painfiut thought; and if it were not for family disunion, I shiould not miad my children being brought up Thus
Thus, in Lis secret leart, meditates many a person Who was once a bitter foe of every ching that verged
upon the religion of Rone, and who would have thought it an insult if he had been toold that would come to think popery no worse told hat he antism. Silently and lidden, but surrely and univeranlism. silenly and haden, wots. Not a year goes by
sally, is the change at worls.
but we percive its noiseless sall, is we clange at work. Not a year goes by,
but we perceive its noiseless adrance. Not a wild
and realous and is and zealous attack is made upon Catholicism by its implacalle foss, but we see tlat those foes lave lost
ground with the nation made good its footing a ferv steps further than when we last watclied its conflict vith its adversaries.
Vieved, then, as a mere question of clange in opinion and national reaction, it is clear that having gone so far, Jingland may yet go farther. If it once,
is Protestants and philosonlors as Protestants and philosophlers have it, debased itsell to the superstitions of Popery, why should it not
once more submit to that yoke which its forefathers once more submit to that yoke which its foreathers
delighted to wear? The men who achieved Magna Cliorta, and fought at Clessy and $\Lambda$ gincourt, and built York Minster and Westuninster Hall, were surely not less manly, bold, and great, than a generation which glories in Peel, and the Reform Bill, and the new Houses of Parliament. Wiat ond
 hate is cracking and ${ }^{\text {f }}$ decaying in all directions, who slaill say where the revolution of opinion shall stay itsel?
Apart, then, from all hopes resulting from our knomledse of the truth of our religion, and our confidence in the power of Divine grace, it is impossible
not to anticipate a period when leeresy shall be laid low, and at least a period whon our fellow-countrymen return to the creed of their fathers. We anticipate such a period, we say, as possible and almost probable, The mysterics of Divine Providence are unfathomable; and He in Whiose hands are the hearts of men so often delightsts to teach us lumility by defeating all our nost careflul calculations, that we can penture on nothing more than a joyful hope for the future con-
version of our country. Still, what has passed is an undeniable source of encouragement. It ought to strengthen our lands, and bid us relouble our energies, play our own part with wisdom, and in such a spirit as to co-operate with, rather than frustrate, the designs of Almighty love towards our wandering brothers. And it may not be altogether profitesess if we call attention to one or two points in connection with this great subject which demand to be constantly borne in mind, and thoroughly well considered. There may be little that is new in what we have to suggest;
but still it may be of adrautage now and then to but still it may be of advantage now and then to
recur to the question, for the purpose of refreshing recur to the question, for the purpose of refreshing
our memories and quickening our zeal. So many our memories and quickening, our zeal. So many
and pressing are the tonics which interest us respect and pressing are he topics which interest us respect-
ing ourselves, that we may be led to overlook our jug ourselves, hat we may be led io overlooz our
dutics: towards our Protestant fellow-countrymen unless we occasionally return to the general subjee of their conversion, and reconsider it in all its various bearings.
A paper has recently fallen into our hands which can scarcely fail to avaken the sympathies of all
Englisu Catlolics in respect to the conrersion of Englisu Catholics in respect to the conversion of
their country, and which calls attention to one great and glorious instrument for effecting it which has not hitherto been roused into action with sufficient energy and faith. We give it at length premising that it has received the approval of the Irish Prelates, and that many, if not all, of the English Bishops Lave also expressed their warm approval of the sentiments it utters and the work which it proposes. It is an "Address to
"The Catholic people of Ireland are inrited to unite in prayer to Almighty God, through the intercession of the blessed Virgio Mary, for the conversion of England to the true faith.
"This object has been dear to the hearts of many vorld, have of God, who, in different parts of the of that Kingdon; but, in later times, the unhapys cause have combined to increase greatly the number of faithrul souls who have zealously entered into thit devotion.
And is not the present state of England such a may encourage them to persevere? But a fevy years
back, who would liave expected to see the ingagificent
flourishing religious houses of diflerent orders both of men and women, which nay now be seen in England, and proscribed? And tliat it may not be said that the obstacles to conversion are instrmountable anong any class of men in Englanu, it has pleasod Almighty. God that the light of Catholic truth should have again begun to shine on the minds and licarts of mul-
titudes from the University of Oxford, whick may unquestionably be called the chief bulwark and nursery has been gathered into the Church within body of men years, and of these many are already pumbered amen fer uer priests, who, in becoming Catholics, had to mat sacrifices of worldly interest, pride, and indition such as no other class of men in the lingdom would be called to make.
May it not, then, be said, that there is hope for England, if only humble fervent prayer be ofiered in her belalf to God by His faithful servants throughout the world?
"But where are the Catholics, in whose prayers for England the chicf reliance may be placed? The
eyes of one English Catholic at least-of him who writes these lines- inve long been turned to Ireland. Oh, let the Catholics of Ircland, as one man, enter lead in this great assault End in this great assault on Heaven in bebalf of England. And why should the choice full on Ircchosen the poor in this world, rich in 'Hath not God chosen the poor in this world, rich in faith? (James
ii. 5.) It is the poor of Ireland especially to whom .his.) It is the poor of Ireland especially to whom
this is made. The people of Ireland are poor in this world, but they are rieh in faitl. Their faith, like that of the Poman Cliurch of old, 6 is spoken of in the whole wortd,' (Romans i. S.) For Englanturies, all the power and all the wisdom of England liare been engaged to root it up. It has
borne the shock unnoved. Nlay it not be that Aimighty God has thus strengthened it, that now
Ireland may rise, and, by the power of her laith and the holy violence of prayer, may bring Eagland herself once more under obedience to that laith!
"But it may be asked, 'Cim it be from Irelanu For England fromers for England are looked for? wrongs? These very wrongs, for which no excuse is here pieaded, are the strongest reason why the prayers of Ireland are called for in preference to all unexampled in the history of that these wrongs are reason the in the history of man. For this very most powerful ulat have risen to God for the cont be sion of souls, since that ever God or the converCalvary, 'Father, forgive them!? uttered by the son of God for his encmies. But will a whole people bo ever moved to act on principles of lepoic elnity? Yes, such a poople as the Irish will, if the attempt be made. An Irisiman of the truc sort cannot recist an impulse of religious generosity. It is an Englishman who speaks thus. Let not the Irishman be found who will deny this honor to his country.
"This is an offer made to Ircland of ecrtain vengennce on her persecutors. To those who seek vengeance tlus, God himself promises entire satisfacnemies. If the conversion or the confusion of their the thirst thy eneny be hungry, give him to eat; shall heap coals of fire to drink ; for, doing this, thou 20.) Fire will either melt or burn.

It may be-though God forbid it should be soyet it may possibly be, that England will reject the grace thus profered her, and not receive benefit by vese prayers. But it cannot be, that, if Ireland worthing enters on this work, it should fail of opening or her the richest treasures of Divine bounty. For you shall be forgiven : worgive, and you; good measure, and pressed down, and slaken together, and running over, shall they give into your " In (Luke vi. 37, 38.
In conclusion, it may be asked, what prayers are especially proposed? It has been thought well te ask
for very little, but to ask this of all asked, that every man, woman, and clild shopild say, for this object, one Thil Mary, and child shound say, this is said in company with peryers.- , in is when will be done in communities schols and pive fanilies, if not publicly in churches let the person who teads the prayer remind the others of the intention of it, by using the following or some similar Hail Mary,' \&c.
"Let millions be thus enlisted in the cause; ; and arth the, it is hoped, God will direct us'to what carther may be done.
"Although this tr

Although this trifling prayer is all that is now asked, it is not supposed that the flame of clarity once kindled in zealous breasts, will stop here. And
if any would do more, let then offer their Masses,

Communions, Rosaries, \&c. Above all, let them
ofter themselves as victims to God to gain the great ener themselves as victims to God to gain the great
end and do this again and again, if possible hundreds of Limes in the day; the oftener and the more gener-
ously such ofierings are made, the richer will be the ously such ofierings ar
heart that nakes them

6 Feast of the Assumplion of our Lady,
August 15, 1849.
To.be conitinued.)

## GATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY. In our columins will be found the district returns of
the sinultaneous collection towards the University the sinultaneous collection townards the University
fund from ten dioceses, the emount of whicle, to to fund from ten dioceses, the amount of which, up to
the date at which these returns were prepared, apthe date at which these retirns were prepared, ap-
proiches nine thousand pounds. The docuncut cannot fail to be most gratifying, espiecially so when we
reflect that in a single diocese, that of Meath, the rellect that in a single diocesc, that of Menth, the
nuinificent sum of $£ 3,237$ has been collected, being
 the largest offering transmitted from any diocese my
Ireland to the Unirensity treasurers.
The Right Ireland to the University treasurers. The Right
Rer. the Bishop of Mieath has lonored us with the Rev. the Bishop of Meay has hing letter on the sulject. His grace ought to feel prond at the result of his labors. His parish-
ioners lare envulated his anxiety, and testified in the ioners hare empulated his anxiety, and testified in the nost soiut manner to Lord John zussell their appre-
ciation of his worth to administer the education of ciation of his worth to administer the education of
the Catholics of Ireland. The following is the letter of his grace :-

Dear Doctor Gray-I Mullingar, May 29, 1851. district returns of the simunaneneus coillection in in this diocese. Its publication rill be be gratifying to the
friends of the Catholic University.
 gression Bill, the people have nobly come forward to
Sasist in putting down the infole colleges. All are
novy aware of the danger of enirusting the education of Cartolics to the open and avowed denemios of thein
holy religion. The paroclial returns will be forwardholy religion. The parochiais returns will be
ed immediaiely 10 the University Committee "I have the lloner to boe, dear Doctor Gray, your
obedient and faithful selvant, "To Docter Gray, \&ec," i. Joins Meath. In answer to many inquirics, the Secretaries beg respectifily to inform the contributors to the Catholic
University Fund, that it is intended to publish the University Fund, that it is intended to publish the
names of all Subscribers thereto, as an Appendix to

## Catholic defence association.

(From the Freeman's Jourial.)
Since we last referred to this subject, a vast mass
f adhesions las been sent in to the committee, and prominent among them hare been the heads of the Batholic Churchi. Nearly all the Arclibishops and promised their support to the movement in faroro of religious liberty. We to-day publisha a characteristic ther from the Bishop of Clonfert, who was among the first to. suggest the necessity of such an organisation as the conmittee are preparing to launch into existence ;
nor will the Catholics of Treland be slow to act on nor will the Catholics of Ireland be slow to act on
such advice. It is scarcely necessary to remind them sucha advice. .tis iscarcely necessary the remind protect their religion against wrong. That protection, on a
scale commensurate with the necessity, can only be scale commensurate with the necessity, can ony be
afforded through some national agency, carrying with lieard and felt by such a combination of numbers, and of influence as will render persecution, or any attempt of influence as wil iender persecution, or any attempt The penal bill, and the earnestness with which the people, prove that some association-some great podivided strength of Catholic feeling, and make its voice respected throughout the empire, and a power mence its organisation at once arise and compo efiect on the present parliannent. It would be too late for action on that impure vessel, which now runs to its. lees; but the Calholics of Ireland may rest as-
sured that the groundwork for many an assault on their religion las been laid in the penal bitls and the present session will become remarkable as that in which
the first step has been taken to cancel the emancipation act--to restore the fatal principle of religious England with the lamentable disorder from which it had escaped, after so. great a waste of nalional
strength, and the degradation of British faith and Britstrength,,
ish honor.
Thie penal laww will become the fertile source of perseculion. In England, of course, violent fanatit-
ism will reign supreme. The very semblance or
Cot Catholic ecclesiastical development- the discovery of saceriotal action derived from an hierarchial sanction -will at. once raise up an host of prying hay and rapid and effective motion. Asd need we say a word
of the spirit in which British juries will approach a question ii it ithich the Pope and Cardinal Wiseman areingoived? In England, the Catholics are comparatively weak, and thougll many of them can boast
of rank and wealth, and the prestive of ancient tradiof rank and wealth, and the prestige of ancient tradi-
tionall renown , yet they are too feve to resist the overwheinining llood of intolerance which will press upon
their lishops and clergy. But in Ireland the Cathotheir bishops and clergy. But in Ireland the Catho-
lies stand ou very difiterent ground. Will the scourge lies stand ou very different groun
Ireland, however, must be prepared for a long trial from which she shall come forth triumphant, though it!may not be without some probationary pain. To
weaken the power of malevolence, and to protect
freedom freedom from any interruption or infraction hereafter, and present a firm and compact front: on the com:
bined forces of Whiggism and Toryism, The adver
saries are many and powerful- equally vindictive and .riolent-bent upon headiong courses in obed
wild spirit of religious or irreligious frenž?:
The Catholic church caninot more in its prescribed course-camot exercise its most ordinary, every-day
functions-cannot do a single spiritual act of that class of acts which emanate from hierarchial sanction -unless the titles which have been acknowledged for
centuries-which in fact have their origin in the very centuries-which in fact have their origin in the very
institution of the Claristian society-be attached to institution of the Christian society-be attached to
the appointees to Catholic sees. . Tlie law sajs no the appointees to Cathonic sees.. The law says no
that's illegal and shall be punished. There steps in the necessity for a mighty Cacholic organisation to maintain the principle of religious liberty, and render efforts can never produce the effects of concentrated action. A good cause is rendered more impressive would violate justice in individual cases, would strink
whe mation and from the conllict where a people, bound with an electric chain, would feel the injury offered to one cir cumfused through all.
There is another reason of great importance which renders the foundation of such a body a national necessity at this moment. It will be found in the letter
of the Arclibishop of Tuam:-" From such an association," says his grace, "the noble advocates of our creed and country in parliament would derive fresi spirit, and its seasonable rebuke would not fail to
strike terror into the hearts of those shameful men strike terror into the hearts of those shameful men,
miscalled representatives, who are betraying the dearmiscallet representatives, who are betraying the dear-
est interests of their constituents. Under its grave est interests of their constituents. Under its grave
and aulloritative censorship, no Irish Catholic member would have the hardihood to link his character and fortu
ministry."

CONVERSIONS IN ENGLAND-THE REV. DR. The following correspondence has taken place beCaliill, and the Rev. J. Collins recenan, the Rev. Dr Calill, and the Rev. J. Collins, recently a clergemen
of the church of England, and who has become a conrert to the Catholic faith wilhin the last few days :-
"Crooked Billet Hotel, Liverpool,
"Rev. and Dear Sir-Permit an a
man, sisteen years an active minister of the cierg England, and has labored the most of that period in this nation, to address you on, to him, an all-important "For years I have been dubious of the position which the church of England-the undefined and extravagant vagaries of private jutgment-the nu-
merous and conflicting sects-the levelling divine. mysteries with human reason-the discarding the sacrament of baptism through the caprice of a state
official-and the want of a spiritual lead to the scholar and conscientious are mournful and alarming reflecand con
tions.
"Fol
partenl

Following up the legal motto ' Aull alteram arten, I attended your lecture lately, in Liverpool, on the sacrifice of the mass. Many points about
which I hesitated were lucidly cunfolded and convincingly impressed on a subsequent conversation on were dissipated, and, though some doctrines are mysterious still, which appear 'as through a glass darkly, o trace."
"I am a master of arts of my university, and hold gations perfectly satisfactory,
"I leave my church with anguish, and feelings similar to those experienced in parting from a belored parent, yet I cannot be wrong in following the exam-
pe of so many learned and good. I henceforth proess myself a Catholic, if permitted to enter the fape rom which my forefathers strayed.
very faithful servant faithful servant,
(Signed) "John Collins.". St. Mary's Church, Liverpool,
May 31, 1851.
"My dear Rev. Friend - I feel urged thus to address you in the language of warm affection, in order,
to give you a hearty welcome, as you set your foot o give you a hearty welcome, as you set your foot
or the first time wilhin the wide-spread and time"I I have never read, in sa few words,
I have never read, in so few words, a more comprehensive statement of the incongruities of tlie Protestant church, than you have put forward in the se-
cond paragraph of your valued communication. Alas! rom the cond has no church since she separated rom the communion of Tertullian; she is in the 'po-
sition' of a body without a head-the members deprived of spiritual life, having no source of spiritual vitality-she is in the 'position' of a withered branch,
broken off from the trunk, and producing no meritorious fruit; and hence, I am not surprised at your doubts of the spiritual position. Her 'nuinerous sects,' as you appropriately call them, are the sure
indication of the storm that rages over her spiritual domain. They are the clear result of an ecclesiastical disturbance-they are the palpable demonstration that the national faith is shattered into fraginents.
Like the swelling surges of an agitated sea, these sects multiply, and rise and foam as the tempest rages and they contrast strongly with the solenin repose and universa calm whinch reigns over the boundless empire of the Catholic Church.
down all the ramparts of Chisistianits, and has actually down all the ramparts of Cliristianity, and las actually
blotted out the Gospel ; it has taken a Sacraments; and destroyed Purgatory and the Holy Clirist and he altar; it has denied the Divinity o istence of the Foly Ghost: : it has corrupted the Bible,
and has robbed mankind of their title-deeds to their whole fabric of the new covenant, and has left nothing belind except the soul standing alone in the wide
waste of doubt and Atheism, with no mark to direct waste of doubt and Atheism, with no mark to direct
reason and faith save the canopy of the skies, and the reason and faith sa
boundless lorizon.

I Io bélieve that Lord John Russell (in ' liis offcial caprice,', is the greatest enemy the church and state of England ever had; he hasinsulted the Catholic world; he has Paganised the Protestant creed; stopped in lis capricious career, he will lower the dignity of the crown. Flence, I do not wonder that dignity of the crown. Hence, I do not wonder that
the scholar and the Christian should leave an establishment where trick, and stratagem, and caprice, and despotism, and mere human laws, are substituted for confiding,
of God.
"I feel very happy, indeed, by your remarks, in reference to our interview. I have ever felt intensely, the strong conviction, that no Protestant could long remain detached from the true Church, if he permitted his mind and heart to yield to a calm and unprejudiced investigation of che truths of our holy
relicion. You, my dear friend, are now the best religion. You, my dear friend, are now the bost
judgge of the truth of this assertion; and I pray God, that many may be induced to read your letter, and to follow your example. Thare can be no doubt of the
necessity of a sacrifice in the new law, as the, estabnecessity of a sacrifice in the new law, as the, estab-
lished essential worship of God; and, surely, the cross nished essential worship of Good ; and, surely, he cross
was the filment of the bloody sacrifices of the old law ; the last supper was the fulfilment of the priesthood and the offering of Melchisedech. If bread and wine, then, were the type, surely bread and wine can-
not be the fulfliment; if so, the typical thing and not be the fullancnt; if so, the typical thing an
the thing typified, would be the same thing. Th type was the shadow of some future perfect reality;
and surely, the sliadow and the reality cannot be the same thing. Hence, as the ofiering at the last supsame thing. Hence, as the onering at the last sup-
per was the reality of Melchisedech's type, it follows, necessarily, that it must be as exalted above the type as the priesthood of. Christ was above that of Aaron,
and the atonement of the cross above the blood of oxen. This reasoning furnishes a demonstration to prove that the new priesthood and the essential sacri-
fice will be continued through all coming time, 'to show forth His death till He come.' And hence the Catholic Church has now a sacrifice which is a perfect
propitiation for sin-an offering suited to all the conditions of divine worship, and a gift to present to the
:
porable fact, that there is no worship worthy of God in the Protestant church, as they neither lave a priest of worshor any offering to make, whily is essenct of worship. That church has actually gone back to
Judaism by celebrating the type and the memorial of bread and wine-that is. to say, they preserve the slender taper of the old law to direct and to light their steps, although the. sun itseff has risen in the
skies, and pours a burning flood of light over the spiritual creation. How wretched and foolish to see men (who read the scripture). Fineel down in their plain
senses before bread and wine in the New Lawthat is, they, adopt a type, or a memorial, or a sha-
dow, in the face of a perfect fulfilled corenant May God enlighten them. They deserve pity to see them, like fools, hold up the light of a farthing candle meridian. It is Judaism to adopt this ceremonial, and it is blasphemy to kneel before avowed bread and wine.

The man who searches is not certain of truth the man who changes his belief to a never creed cannot dare to say that the all-wise, unchangeable Goi a witness who doubts, and hesitates, and changes his evidence, would not, or could not, be believed by an honest jury, at a petty court, surely a doubting hanging testimony to faitir cannot be received at the tribunal of God. Clearly, then, there never was, or that is unvorothy to be human, cannot deserve to be $\underset{\text { divine. }}{ }$
liy appreciate, and I entirely enter into, your but, being guided by the inspiration of the Foly Ghost, your sorrow will soon change into joy; and
as many of your brethren (who rank amongst the best and most learned men of the present age) have set you an example, you form an additional member of the glorious band, who, within the last few years, emolument; and, at the sacrifice of every worldly advantage, have yielded to their convictions in joining the faith of Augustine and Jerome, of Irenxus and Chrysostum ; ranging themselves under the victorious infallible rock or which Peter las planted the eternal standard.
"I beg to say, in conclusion, that while I adrocate the principles of my Church, and while I am prepared a: die, if necessary, in its defence, I. have never utconscientious creed of Protestants; and, moreorer, say, no matter. what provocation. I may receive in and inoffensive cerer deviate from the charitable entered, on public life, and. which I hope to practise to my death.
"I am about to, proceed to. Manclester, where shall remain for a montli; and, in the meantime, beg to recommend you to the care of my dear friend Rev. Mrt. Shericaa, of S. Mary: s, Liverpool, who, tare leave to say, is one of the most zealous and dis"Believe me, my dear Rev. friend, faithfully and "Believe me, mg dear
attached brother in Clirist
D. W. CAhir, D. D.
"Tothe Rev, John, Collins, M. A."

Consecration of the Bishop of Kilialoz. The consecration of the Right Reverend Doctor Vaughan; Catholic Bishop of Kilaloe, will take place
at Nenagh on to-morrow. His Grace the Most Rer. Doctor Slattery will be the consecrating Bishop.
The Right Rev. Dr. Ryan also will assist. The The Right Rev: Dra.Ryan also will assist. The
sermon is to be. preached by the Very Rev. Dr sermon is to be preachied by the Very Rep.
Leally, President of Thurles College.-7 ${ }^{\text {ablet. }}$

Confirmation.-The Sacrament of Confirmation was administered on Thursday last, by his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, in the Church of St. Patrick, The children, whose knowledge of the Christian docthe che wint of and on those raluable ladies, the Sisters of Merey, who ties for a considerable time were admitted to their First Communion at 8 o'clock Mass, which was celebrated by the Lord Primate, and were addressed by his Grace on the nature of the Sacraments they were about to receive.-Dundalk Denocrat.
His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam held Confirmation on Monday in Corofin, where upwards of five hundred persons were conirmed, and on Tuesilay, in
the calhedral of this town, where nearly scven hundred persons received the sacrament. The principat portion of the persons confirmed in this town were tle female children from the workhousc. The knowledge of the Christian doctrine, and of their moral duties, displayed by those cliildren, reflects the highest credit upon the persons in charge of the auxiliary workhouse. -Tuan FIerald.
On Ascension Tharsday, in the clapel of the Conrent of Mercy, Londonderry, Miss Catharine Teresa Connelly, the only daughter of the late John Connelly, Esq., of Singapore, Indin, received the white
veil. The solemn and interesting ceremonies were performed by the Riplt 17er. Dr. Kelly, assisted by the elergymen of the cily and of the neighborhood. Miss Connelly is the ninth young lady who, within the space of three years, in this thriving community, renouncing the pornp and allurements of the world, las consecrated herself to the service of God, by ad-
miuistering to the spiritual and temporal wants of the poor.
Consecration of the Church of St. Kevin. of She ceremony of solemnly blessing the new Church of St. Kevin, in the picturesque
lought, took place on 3 rd instant.
Confirmation in Charlestown.-The Right Rev. Bishop Fitzpatrick confirmed one hundred and cighteen persons, at St. Mary's Charlestown, on Sun-
day last.-Boston Pilot. day last.-Boaton Pilot.
sion, a new and benutiful the Sunday before Ascension, a new and beautiful church was opened at
Burlington, Vt. It was dedicated to the Omnipotent God in honor of SL. Joseph. The Very Rer. Dr. Mignault of Chambly, V.G. for the diocese of Bostou, perlormed the interesting ceremony. He is most in whose belatif he has taken the deepest interest. is a most active and devoted missionary. We congratulate our friends at Burlington on this jofful occasion.- $I b$.

A peer and peeress in the south of Treland are about to be received immediately into the bosom of

## IRISH INTELIIGENCE

Deatif of tie Rev. Mir. Connick, P.P.-On Wednesday, 4th inst., at his tesidence, Cushinstown, the
lev. Wm. Conick, P.P., at the advanced age of 81 Kev. W. Conmick, P., at he ad anced age of SI
years. This venerable, eevemplay, and pious Clergr:
man was justly beloved by his flock, and has departed life greaty regrelted by a large circle of atached friends
and relatives. May he rest in peace. Werford Guarand re
Tiie County Tipperary Meeting.-The High Sheof, George Ryan, Esq., of Inch House, having refused Tipperays to denounce the penal laws, on the grounds.
that:most of the requisitionists lave signed peoitions that:most: of the requisitionists lave signed peritions selves have resolved on convening the meeting for
Thursday, 5 th inst., when then the Thursday, sth inst., when then the voice of grallant
Tipperary will be heard from "Cashel of the Kings,"
warning Lord J. Russell, in terms not to be mistaken warning Lord. J. Mnssell, in terms not to be mistaken, penalties shall nev
The Penal Laws-Merting at Clondalikin.-An important meeting was held on Sunday lasi in the adopting a petition, and on entering a solemn protest against Lord John Russell's projected penal atrocity. Previous to the meeting. the Rev. Mr. M'Auley, C.C.,
delivered an elegant and impressive exhortation, in delivered an elegant ald, impressive exhortation, in
the course of which he dwelt on the proverbial zeal evinced. by the Irish people for theis ancient Faith.
He commented on the treacherous and atrocious principle prevaling this. bill, and suggested the proper meals 10 be adopled for defeating it. After the Mass,
the meeting assembled -in the church, and was most
numerously and influentially atended. The chais was numerously and influentially atende talien by the Rev. Mr. Kelly, P.P.
Mr. Martin Burie versus Lordy Clarendon.-The
Plaintiff?s declaration in this cage was filed on the $2 d$ instant. There are five counts in it; one charges the defendant wiilh having written the letter containing the
libel complained of by the plaintif to libel complained of by the plaintiff to the Earl of
Shrewsbury; another count charges the defendant Shrewsbury; another count charges the defendant
with the publication of the letter in the Tablet newspaper ; and a thiird witb the publication generally Colnian O'Loghlen. The defendant must plead to the declaration within eight days.- trecman. The Tnish Tenant League:-A public meeting of The Tenant Leayue was held on Tuesday night in the
Theatre of the Mechanics' Institute, Lower Abbeystreet, Dublin: The attendance was numerous and
respectabs; the body of the theatre was crowded, and the reserved seats were well filled:. The audience,
camprised a number of ladiesa

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.


 next vacancy.
in this county
in this county,
Henry $O^{\prime}$ Shea, Esq., of Lintërick, will be Registrar
o Sergeant Howley, as judre of assize at the Munster circuit.
Mr. Anstey, M.P.-We perceive, by the list of the last division-that on the first clause of the penal bill
-Mr . Anstey, the member for Youghal, has'voted for the clause, and with the government. This is only honorable gentleman during the pragress of the debate As a matter of course, there is not a Catholic voter in Youghal who will ever again vote for Mr. Anstey.
He has had a fart trial, and he has been found wanting. He has had a fair
The County Down Proclamation.-On Tueslay and Wednesday Mr. Pornan, high constable, accompanied of police, proceeded through the townlands of
Tullyovier, Castlewallen, Ballullymore, and Corbally to collect the rate of sixpence per acre, laid on by the Lord Lieutenant, for the support of the extra force of cess; several distresses who had refused to pay said cess, serang on lands, in the above townlands, but he cess
was paid and the culle released. The intabitants in that part of the country are in a great state of excitement at seeing so large a force of police tra-
velling through the country, with the high constible, to levy a tax they think unjust and oppressive.- NorEmigration from Wexford.-independently aliogether of "Father Hore's colony," the emigration from wo years past, and latterly, it has included many proprietors. Vessels have sailed direct from Wexford
tor America every week fur a considerable time, numbers have left by steamer from that port, to take shipping at Liverpool, and, from various parts of that
county, emigrants take Waterford and New Ross in county, emigrants Evening Post. Emigration.-Over 5,000 persons have left our port
or America since the early part of April, and there are at present a large number of
for Quebec.-Limericl Exuminer
A Moving Flax MrsL.-Mr. James Hill Dixon is in treaty with the Western Railway Company for the
erection of a mill on a platform, with wheels to run on he riilway, to which will be attached a portable steam engine of six herse power, with which to work
the mill. The nill, engine, and workmen can be transported to any given point along the line of railway
from Dublin to Galway, where flax may be grown, and doing
The Shorstone Tragedv.- The five who had been n custody for "conspiring" to murder the late Mr.
Coulter, have been fully commituded on a charge of
"wiful nurder."-Neory Examiner. The crops, in the neighboumhood, look well, and
should the heat, usual at this season of the year, visit should we may expect the several descriptions of crop to us, we may expect luxuriance whicht we tust wipl be
an appearance of
the harbinger of a plentiful harvest.-Dery Journal
The season up to this is beautifully fine, and the appearance of the crops is cheering. Some shearing during the winter, the pastures appear yery well
stocked. We however regret to learn, that "distemper" is prevalent among catile. The fairs are numerously is prevade by buyers, and young
attended.
advance.-Roscommon Journal.
We have much gratification in being enabled to
tate (from personal observation, as also by information state (rom personat ofservarion, districts) that every
from many parts of the rural
species of tillage in this conty promise cheering prospects of a luxuriant harvest, in so far as cropping has been effected, which, we understand, is ou a large
scale, considering that a tithe of the population of forscale, considering that a tithe of the population of for-
mer years is not o be found in the country. Potatoes, so far, are all that man can desire, free from a vestige of the old enemy, and progressing.
The wheat and otlier $g r a i n c r o m e r ~$
nost promising, and, should it piene in like manner continuance of the present weather, we shall be blessed cropping is being also carried on in the rural districts on a large scale.-Muyo Telegraph.

GREAT BRITAIN.
Death of the Earl of Shaftesbury.-This eclining health for some time past, expired on Monday, at ihe family seat, near Cranbourne, in DorsetMr. G. F. Young's Charactier of Sir R. Peel-
If a man should be discovered who, representing pure and virtuous Sovereign in a foreign embassy, and a gambler; if, as a member of a British House of Commons, he should aspliie to the dignity of an orator, write his speeches, and break down in delivering he very land of freedom, soil, professing to be the champion of riberal princi-
ples, and be found practising on his vassal tenantry
the most contemptible freaks of impotent tyrannyshould such a man be discovered, well indeed migh he be branded as an imposter, and if he should have ventured to fing the foul epithet at men more upright ive in glass houses should neve beware-'The
The Puoposed Droces.n Sunod.- The laity of the
city of Exeter and county of Devon have protested in an unmistalieable manner against the proposed synod at a meeting on Saturday, Sir I. Kennaway, who Lieutenant of the county to state that the resnlutions protest had in the main his lordship's entire concur against the bishop, but they had a duty to perform, an He believed the bishop was arrogating to himself a
power which the Church never possessed, and which
every. good man would resist. A committee..was
appointed to obtain signatures to the pritest adopted convene a public meeting, to decide whether the
protest should be presented to the Queen ard the metropolitan in the sresented to the Queen ard the The following letter from Dr. Sumner, the Govern-
ment Archbishop of Canterhury, has been published: -"Lambeth, May 21st - Sir,-I have the honor of acknowledging an address which you have forwarded
to me as chairman of the vestry of the united parishes to me as chairman of the vestry of the united parishes
of Tormoham and Upton, in which you express your of Tormoham and Upton, in which you express your diocesan, of hoiding a diocesan synod, and desire my as likely to result from such a measure. I and by means blind to the probability of such evils, and greaty regret hat such a measure should have bee evised; but if it is not a transgression of the law does violate the law, I have no doubt that the officer of the Crown will interfere, by means more effectual than Ihave authority to employ.-I have the ionor to
he, sir, your obedient and humble servant, J. B. Canteriury.-W. Kitson, Esq.
The Methodist Dismuption.
hat "Thethodist Disruption.-The Palriot state Wesleyan districts into which the kingdem thiry two exhibii a decrease, as compared with those of 1850 , of
34,000 members. The probability ther 34,000 members. The probability, thercfore, is, that
the decrease throughout the Connexion will not be less he deciease throughout the Connexion will not se les
than 50,000 . It appears that the dominant party show an regret at this sratting result is reported to have said, they are of quite prepared for the loss of a hundrel thousand members, althengh, according to calculation, the stated contributions of that
number should be equivalent to the maintenance of number should be equivalent to the maintenance of
not fewer than three hundred trarelling preacheis. Dr. Bunting himself is represented as having avowed
before the London District Meeting, that he wo mrepared, at whatever cost in point of members, to
mainain the great fundamental principles of the Memainain the great fundamental principles of the Mc
hodisl Constitution;' in other words, to withstand the mallest concession to popalar demands. As one in mentioned, that Dr. Beaument, who, instead of going
to either extreme, has done his utmost to mediate between parties, and restore peace, has been rewarded by the adoption of a resolution recommending to the
Conferance, that he be degraded from the tunk of a
Superintendent, and be declared unfit to hold office $\underset{S}{\mathrm{~S} \text { ang his brethern. }}$
Monday Edward Smith, Clerkenwell Police-court charged the cason to believe that a spurious initation of tea was
nade at the house 27 , Clerkenwell-close, Clerkenwell he went thither on Saturday evening. On entering he the apartments on the ground iloor. There was
urinace in the room, before which was suspended iron pan, containing tea-lenves, which having served heir primary use, probably in some of the coffee-
houses of London, were now in process of dry ing, order that they might be nseful to their owners, who
vould sell them to retail tea dealers. Bay-leaves, tound in abundance about the premises, and everything indicated that the prisoners were doing a good stroke of
business. The imitation was said to be perfect. The prisoners will be proceeded against under the excise
aws.

## GATHERINGS

Sir John Franklin.-The Caic:i:ta Englishman co pies the following from a Syduey "pisper of February Honolulu of twenty-nine days, which is one of the
quickest passages on record. Captain Stavers states quickest passages on recode carture, the British consul
hat, the day prior to his depal
had reccived intelligence of two vessels wrecked in had received intelligence of two vessels wrecked in
St. George's Sound, supposed to be Sir John Franklin's, and that two of her Majesty's brigs were despatehe
0 ascertain the truth of the assertion." Sream Communication with Australia.-The
Select Committee of the House of Commons on steam communication with India, has decided, by a majority Hope, as the most eligible for postal communication performing the mail contract to the Cape has doubtless had considerable influence on this recomimendation.-
It is stated that the General Screw Steam Ship Cornand to commence it eady in 185 ?
Enemies of tie Church. -It is well for us to knov what sot of persons our enemies are, and the prin
ciples on which they conduct themselves. Tyrants, persecuturs, and cruel men never forget themselves If they are quiet, it is because they can do nothing; they will blow of at the first opportunity. The Whigs
have been always notoriously unbelievers, and patronised the Catholics in order to breik down a system of religion-false indeed-which alone presented to them
he resemblance of truth. They nave now discoved the resemblance of truth. They nave now discovere pons in order to destroy those who believe it. We are be against us, and we expect, as a matter of course, o be hated by that numerons class of people which
ives by fraud, dishonesty, and unfair dealings. lives by fraud, dishonesty, and unfair dealings. The
middle class of England, which believes only in money, The thriving shopteaper, and the pettifonsing dealer fraudulent wares, the adulterators of coffee and the
petty hucksters in disguised poisons, are naturally petty hucksters in disguised poisons, are naturally pensable condition of pardon. Those are our enemies the gambler, the spendthrift, the adulterer, the cheat the gamber, the spene rogue, will all combline to put
the swindler, and the
down Priests and Nuns, whose especial function it is down Priests and Nuns, whose especial function it is patrons, our respected allies, the great pro
Regiment. - The Soldiers of this fine Regimenton th eve of their departure from our Garrison, have presente.解 sum of twenty-five pounds towards. the completion iberal and pious act on the part of the Connaught
complimentary terms by the Bishop in St. Mary's
Cathedral, who also paid a just tribute to their exem

THE EXHIBITION
Resulting from the common labore of all men Ought to be the final object of the exertion of each in promoting
In promoting this end we are carrying out the will
"of the great and blessed God."
The principles of this new religion are well carried
nttin the Exhibition. We literally have made progress in everything from steam-engines to apparatus for the purpose of saving card-players the trouble of holding
up their own hands. An association like the Church God, which discourages this entire mammon-wor ship, is not likely to get much patronage from the
friends of the Exhibition. I believe that the number of persons attending Mass at the temporary chapel at
Hanover-square is sufficiently miserable. son who went out of curiosity to hear a famous German Pastor in a Protestant church told me that the audience
amounted to six persons. The visitors to London this amounted to six persons. The visitors to London this
year certainly do not come in seareh of a religion. Of course such celebrities as the Pere Ravignan can that persans rather eschequations, but it is most certain jons of religion, whatever may be the denomination to The great divinities thi
Prince Albert Yesterday (Mondlay) her Majesty sum moned the exhibitors to attend her, and great was the
religinous excitement among them; "lips and tongues that betore ordinary mortals would run freely on in the labors of explanation, became confused and tatered gical lau and vanguabe, went into an extacy before 1 he augush
andence. What the clunsy Fremel men of the last cenlury attempled with sure instinct,
but failed in for want of experience and tact, is now realised. A groddess of reason is set up in the targest hymus and the incense of external devotion, but with soul, which the Catholic Saini of old would offer before
he presence of his God in the Adorable Sacrament.

MR. WALPOLE'S HOPES
On Monday night Mr. Wa! pole, in yielding some
of his clauses "to the better judgment oi his hon. friends," "hoped that if he yielded to their wishes
neither the Guvernment nor the country would find another Brief cone iuto the country next autumn."
Poor Mr. Walpole! Fond Mr. Walpole! Credu-
lous Mr. Walpole! "Another Brief," and "next lous Mr. Walpole! "Another Brief", and "next
autuma.; Why, before the summer is well over-
before $P$ ?atianent is up-we think we can answer for before Parlianent
half dozen at least.
Why, first, there is the Bishopric of Killaloc. Dr.
Vaughin is nominated Bishop; and the Bulls have not yet arrived for his consecration. But they veill arrive; title ; four or five indictable offences will be committed, and all with the most firank, cheerful, and inveterale arsegard of ing to pass at St Stephens. We think
are pretendich for half a dozen, if not hall a thousand,
we can vouch for miscemeanors in and about Rilaloe.
Then come the English Bishopries. Letters have Sees are already filled up-one of the four being taking the four: every one of the four will require a
sepalate Bull to be received ; Bishop elect to recive separate Bull to be received ; a Bishop elect to receiv
it ; a person to deliver it ; inree Bisiaps to commit
misdemenors by consecrating the new bishops ; dry Priests, Acolytes, and atteudants to take part in the ceremony. It is with beating hents and wet checks
that we set down two hundred misdemennams as the minimum for cevery one of the four lishoprics. Here alone we have actually on hand five Bulls as hae
supply for the next two months alone; and those five Bulls will carry in their tails at least a thonsanc
indictable ofences! All the while Parbiament will be sitting and spending its time in notable attempts to
vindicate the majesty of British law-or rather in notable pretences to appear to do the same. And al Clerical, are laughing at the Legislature, breaking Parliament, with Speaker and Lord Chancellor to boot What a repulse givent to tervitorial aggression! What Cool, by the
Lion must be
Affar of Monor.-The United Service Gazelle Arfar of Hown.-The United service Gazette Dublin, and the Hon. George Vaughan:-" The cruse from some dispute relative to " cutting in, ${ }^{\text {² }}$ at which sharp words were exchanged, and Mr. Gregory, unable Sir Robert Peel, it is said, officiated as the friend of one of the parties, and Captain Campbell, late of the is adversary's fire, and then discharged his pistol in hne air, after which the parties left the grounc. It was known for some days that the duel was to take place,
but in consequence of the Derly settlement it was postponed until after its completion. The committee
of the club have taken the matter in hand, and we hear both gentlemen will be called upon to resig

| Garryowen and Patrich's Day.-During the |
| :--- | closely besieged by 12,000 French, under Leval and Victor. The garrison consisted of the 87h and 27 th

Regiments, under Colonel, now Lord Gough, and 900 Spaniards, commanded by Coupons, the Goverinor. A tremendous cannonnade and bombardment were moned to surrender, but he returned for answer, "that he would listen to terms when the enemy won the put in motion, and advanced with impetuous daring. Gough was in the breach, -his eye was on the
advancing foe. Drawing his sword, he called on the came the to ssailants. The word "Patrick's Day"; Surst from Gough's lips, and a sheet of flame burst from the rank laying many a Frenchman low. Still on they came but nothing could resist the fire, in which the 27th
now united. The assailants were staggered
Gough seein, this, turned to the 27 th , and ordered their band it over his head, and putting himself at the head of
his brave comrades, ruthed throughithe breach, driving

The French before him at the point of the bayonet, and strewing the ground with their bolies: That night boundless was the gratitude
to their Milesian defenders.
A their Milesian defenders. A seter frum Adelaide, S.A., of January 5 , antounce was reported in a botlle drifterl on shore on the south coast of England some months ago.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

## HOUSE OF LORDS-MAY 30.

The Bills introduced by Lord Campbell for the Oath of Supremicy, - The Earl of Powis presente a petition from the Earl of Bradford and the Earl of Clancarty, praying for a modification in that part
the oath of supremacy which declared that the Pop did not exercise any authority in these realms. They were true Protestantis, but looking at the manner in
which the dignitaries, of the Roman Catholic Church had been recognised in this country and in the colonies, they conld not conscientiously take the oall, inasmueh as it was contrary to fact, and they hereor coula not cake the seat The pelition was then read in extenso.

HOUSE OF COM?HONS-MAy 30.
The House weat into Comuintec on this Bill, and Mesumed the consideration of the proviso proposed by
Mr. Kcogh to be added to Clause 1 . negatived without a division. having lieen put,
Sir J. Gralam
the bill, and on the frequena changes in the teno he Government the opinions of the law advisers addition of the present clause. Objecting to the and on another revived the force of obsolcte statues, he iutended to vote against it
Mr. M. O'Ferrall sail of reproach that the Catholic Members were the slaves of the bishops and priests, and votel atecording to thei: denied such an imputation. This bill conferred the
worst of all powel-the power of interfering with conscience and feeling. After being associated for ucarly twenty years with the members of the Goven-
nem, he never belived the moment would arrive, The Atorney-General for Ireland defined the legal
The import of the clause. It enacted no new prohilition,
the assumption of territorial titles being already illegal. the assumption of territorial titles being
Mr. Walpole, in defending the clause which hat been adopted upon his own surgostion, entered somewhat at length into the general principle, and found
fault with the Administration for having shrunk from the duty of constructing a really efficient enactment
Sir J. Grahan rejoined, replyins to Mr. Hatehel and Mr. Walpole. In the course of his observations, the right hon. baronet characterised the Bill as at
deularalion of war agrinst eight millions of her Majesty's subjects. This called up
Lord J. Russell, who depre

绪, A discursive debate was closed by a division, when
here appeared for the clause, 244 ; against, 62 ; majority for the clause, 182 .
The Chairman then repo
it again on Monday
The House then resolved itself into Committec on Mr. Wailpole stated, in reference to the amendments of which he had given notice, hat having obtained it
declaratory clause, which to his mind was of more importanee than anything else, he should propose no
amendment which he did not deem essential to the proper working of the Bill. He thought there were
three things essential ; first, to define clearly constinntional principles in the preandle ; second, to prevent you passed in Act of this sort at all, the law should be put in force, and not left to slumber on the statute-
books. He would infinitely rather have no Act at all than a law not intended to be enforced. Ont this latter head, he thought the suggestion of his honorable and siger) met all difficulties, namely, that the Crown, as well as the subject, should be able to prosecute for the
penalties imposed by this Act, the Atlorney-General having a veto on private prosecutions. He should not press the deportation clause. He then moved to
introduce inio the second clanse-which prohibited under a penalty, the assumption of titles of pretended sees or dioceses, \&c., in the United Kingdom - words
which extended the prolibition to the obtainius hereafter, or procuring from Rome, or publishing, or puiting
in use, any brief or other instrument in writing, for England a hierarchy of bistiops named from sees with territorial titles derived from places belonging to the The Attorney-General objected to this alteration, the effect of which would be, he said, to impose a cumu-
lative penally for one offence. The elfect would bee accepted the brief; and to another $£ 100$ if he assumed
the title support, after considerable discussion, Mr. Wa! pole
declined to press his amendment ingly withdrawn.
clause, the object of which was to exempt from the operation, persons who shall have been recognised as Catholic Archbishop of any province, Catholic Bishóp
of any diocese, or Catholic Dean of any deanery, by any of Jer Majesty's superior Courts of law or equity. after an angry debate, was negatived by 291 against
Mr. Moore moved anotieir amendment in the same
clause, to insert, after "the United Churchof England clause, to insert, after "the United Church of England
and Ireland;" the words " as long as the said Charch
shall continue to be the United Church of Englindond England and On the motion of Mr. Reynolds, the Chairman,
eported progress, and had leave to sit again on Friday:

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## THE THUL WINNESS AND CAMHOLC CHRONICEE

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THE TRUE WITNESS

## CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

MONTREAE, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1851.
penal Laws.
The adjourned debate upon the Bill of Pains and Penaltics, against the Catholic Bishops of England and Ireland, was cliefly remarkable for the speech of
Sir Janes Graham, who, allhough opposed to the Sir James Graham, who, allhough opposed to the
principle, and voting will the minority against the second reading of the bill, has hitherto abstained from, entering into any discussion on the details of the measure, in the hopes, that ministers would deign to give an explanation of the principles involved in the
new clause korrowed from Mr. Walpole, and of their ulterior viers. Such an explanation, the Rt. Fion. Baronet complained, lad not been given. The fine phrases of: the Attorney-General, and of Lord John himself, had; as is too often the case with ministerial explanations, only enveloped the whole afiair in still deeper mystery, and rendered that which at best was obscure, at last perfectly unintelligible. One thing alone Sir James could distinguish; the hostility of the
Goverament to the Catholic religion. He pointed out in a masterly manner the dangerous consequences likely to ensue from the patch-work the ministers were making of the bill; sewing on: piece of new cloth to an old garment; tacking. Mr, Walpole's
amendment to their original measure. He shewed how the preanible was at variance with the first clause, and how the whole was repugnant to exery principle of justice. He shewed how, if the present bil! pass, it will be illegal for a Catholic Bishop to exercise the slightest episcopal function-to adninister a sacra-
ment, or ordain a priest-how every marriage solemnised by a Catholic priest mill, in consequence, be illegal ; the issue of such marriage illegitimate in the eye of the law; and in fact, how it will be in future, impossible, to fulfil any act of Catholic worship without riolating the law. He, as a lover of plain speaking, recommended the substitution of the follow-
ing, for the preamble as it now stands. "Whereas it is expedient, on account of public clamor, to and to check the full and free exercise of its spiritual authority in the same, be it enacted; \&c." Ife next pointed out the danger to which this bill exposed the peace of the country, and the impossibility of governing Treland; and well did he declare, what, in the opinion of every! Catholic, is the true meaning of the
Penal Laws. "I consmer this clause as a penal Laws. "I consmer this clause as a
deciaration of war against eight milimons of Her Majesty's Subjects." Sir James is ngat, and as a declaration of war will it be accepted,
by every Catholic in the British Empire. This called up Lord John, who does not like to leare things called by their proper names. His hittle lordslipg
professed great alarm, very professed great alarm,-very great alarm, at this
plain. language of Sir James. Gralam. Catholics ought. to feel thankful to the British. Government for the wrongs and. insults heaped upon, them, and he
hoped they would be good boys, and let themselves be trampled upon, with all due submission to the Majesty of the House of Commons. Mr., Walpole followed suit, and hoped that. the country might not
witness a repetition of the offence of last autumn.witness a repetition of the offence of last autumn.-
Alas! for the hopes of men! Alas! for the dignity of the House of Commons! The Pope will not be awed, and is not dismayed at the roaring of the
British Lion. The ofence so much dreaded by Mr.
Tralpole has bien agin repented Balpole has been again repeated. Not only has
Christ's Vicar on carth passed final sentence upon Christ's Vicar on, earth passed final sentence upon
the system of Godless education, but he has also been pleased to fill up four of the racant secs-Southwark be filled up in, due season; and new Papal aggressions will- shortly call forth newr amendments unon the
Ecclesiastical 'Titles Bill, to be like Mr. Walpole's 'clause, passed by great majorities, andr destined like it also-to be set at defiance.
The Catholic Defence Ass
The Catholic Defence Association is progressing
ripidly. JTis. Timinence, the Cardinal Arclibishop of Westminster, the Prelates of Ireland, Lord, Arundel, and many gentlemen, in and out of Parliament, hare
approved of, and sent in their adlesion to the Society. approved of, and sent in their adlesion to the Society.
On the 10thinstant, a general meeting was to bave On the 10thinstant, a general meeting was to bave sary organisation, and to decide upon the measures Lest calculated to resist
the British Government.

It gives us great pleasure to beable to anounce, School law, will not be confined to Catholics. Protestant ministers, who strongly object to the pro posed measure; and though their opposition proceeds from reasons, different from ours, yet, we hail ittas good omen, and as a.sign that the prayer of the peti-
tion, upon education, which we noticed' in our last, will be rejected. The opposition of the four gentle men to whom we allude, is rather to the details, Lhan to the principle involvedin the petition. They object to it,because of the probability that the projected Board of Education would'contain a majority of Cathohics amongst its members; were they assured of a. Protestant majority, their objections would soan melt
away into thin air. We object to it, without any regaity ; but solely upon the principle, that all: State jority; but solely upon the principle, that allestate in the present.condition of mankind; evil, and impracticable without violating the rights of conscience, and
the first principles of personal liberty. We are adthe first principles of personal liberty. We are ad spinitual, as well as in things temporal ; in the Clurch, as well as in the market place ; in religion, as well as in corn or cotton. Maintaining the perfect equality o rights, as before the law, of Catholic and Protestant,
we contend, that it is unjust to compel the former to we contend, that it is unjust to compel the former. to
pay for the support of an educational system; which pay for the support of an educational system; which
his Church and his conscience condemns; and that it is equally unjust to expect the latter to contribute one farthing, towards what, if he be an honest man, he
must consiller as a system for the propagation: of error. This liberty is, we are happy to say, enjoyed in this part of the Province, to a high degree, by both
parties. By the lav, as it at present stands, our Proseparate themselves from the Catholic -majority to establish "Dissentient Sehooks," for.the education of children of their own communion, andsupponted by the slare of moner, which falls to them, out of the public grant, and local taxation. This privilege, so
cheerfully accorded to our Protestant bretiren in Lower Canada, where the great majority of the population is composed of Catholics, and so grudgingly
conceded to Catholics in the Upper Province, where conceded to Catholics in the Upper Province, where
the majority is Protestant, is but an act of simple justhe majority is Protestant, is but an act of simple jus-
tice; and it is only by recognising tlie prineiple of tice; and it is only by recognising the prineiple of
separate schools, for the members of different religions, that State assistance for educational purposes, can be made ayailable; or compulsory taxation for the support of schools, can be preventedifrom degeProlestants in common, is impracticable, and is not desimable, even were it practicable; ; unless, indeed, indifierentism in matters of religion be desirable; and Its invariable result is, to produce a confusion of ideas, betwixt right and wrong.-Its inevitable tendency is, to obliterate the line of demarcation betwixt truth and error ; to foster the dangerous opinion that all religions are equally good; an opinion which, in a few sears, generally expresses itself by the formuln, that all religions are equally bad and false; and to diminisb the horror which every true believer ought to entertain, for false doctrine, heress and schism. But some gious point of riew wertine bills, in a moral anderbalanced by the feelings of mutual good will, which the system of mixed education is likely to produce; that by educating children of different religions in com-
non, they will be more likely to love one another, when grow, they will be more likely to love one another, when
gecording to this theory, "Easy. reading lessons," and Cocker's Arithmetic, are to supply the phace of the grace of God; and the memory of
threslings from the same cane, is to be a bond of so cial union in after life. We doubt much, whether the results would justify the expectations; or whether that system of training is sound, which proposes to form good citizens, by making children, bad Cathoform good citizens, by making children, bad Catho-
lics. We rather think that children will best learn to fulfil their duties towards the State, and towards
their, fellow men, by first learning to fulfil their duty towards their God; that religion is the sole durable bond of union, and that one act of worship, performed in common, will be of more avail, in exciting and lecping alive feelings of brotherly love, than fellow-
shin in a thousand floggings; but a community of ship in a thousand floggings; but a comnunity of
worship is impossible, until Catholics cease to be Catholics, or Protestants cease to protest.
It is from no desire to give offence to our Protestint brethren, that we contend for separate schools; it is from a conviction of the deep importance of the its. religious results. It must be either, good, or bad Catholic, or anti-Catholic-religious or irreligious. Catholic, or ani-Catholic-religious or irreligious.
Its tendency must be, either to direct the soul on its way to heaven, or else to thrust it down on the broad system of education, wee have no right to demand the co-operation; of Protestants; nor have the latter any right to expect that Catholics shall contribute totheir opinion, is. destruction. If the State is to continue any support to educational establishments at all, it can only be done, by recognising the right of Catho-
lies and Protestants to bave separate schools. That the low, as it at present exists, is susceptible of improvement, is more than probable. Let Catholics fights, endeavor to eflect. such amendments as are really practicable, without obtruding their peculiar opinions, upon one another; Catholics managing their
schools as the Church 1hinks fot- Pratetints trolling theirs as they choose, and neither presuming
to interfere with the other.

THE PROCESSION OF CORPUS CHRISTI Last Sunday being within the octave which th miracle of the Eucharist, was the day on which cording to custom, the solemn procession in lionoro the Blessed Sacrament, took place. The morning was unpropitious, and after High Mass, the rain fallafter Vespers, wlien the rain lanving ceased for a time, it took place, with all its accustomed pomp... The by the Rev. M. Billaudel, was preceded by the different, orders of religious, and. the children of the yariaus educational establishments of the city, bear confraternities of laymen, with musicians, and an immense number of the citizens besides, made up this grand triumphant pageant.
But beautiful and imposing as this scene was, to the inclifferent spectator, it possesses to the Catholic another, and a. higher beauty. 'Chat object, in whose way, pure infants strewed flowers, and before which
bowing acolytes offered up incense, he knows to be bowing acolytes offered up neense, he knows to be
no other than that living bread which came down from no other than: hat living bread which came down from
Hearen, and he reverences it as the Divine Majesty, Heaven, and he reverences it as the Divine. Majesty,
dwelling in the midst of us, as truly present to us, as it was of old, to the children of Israel, when the glory of the. Lord filled the templen of so that chie priests could not stand to minister, because of the exceeding
brightness of that olory. This is, therefore, especially, the public festival of our. Incarnate God, and as snch, is most appropriately desiguated the Fete Dieu. fore heretics and unbelievers, lis belief in the great mystery of our faith, and is an amnual triumpls for our Loly seligion.

We will take the liberty of correcting an. error into which the Pilot has fallen, respecting the signification of the. Procession of the Blessed Sacrament, procession is not intended to represent the triumphal entry of Our Saviour into Jerusalem, but as an Act of Faith, or public profession of belief, of the Real Pres-
ence, in the Adorable Sacrament of the. Altar.ence, in the Adorable Sacrament of the. Altar.-
The Adoration of the Host is an outward act The Adoration of the Host is an outward act,
inseparably blended with that belief; and the public perlormance of that act in solemn procession, is
to testify to the whole world, in the face of heaven to testify to the whole world, in the face of heaven
and earth, of God, angels, men, and devils, the "God present with us." As by the word Homon sion, the Church confounded the errors of Arius, by the word Theotikos, the errors of Nestor; so by this public act of faith does she condemn the errors or Berengarius, and later herctics, who lave presumed the living God.

Tuesday last, the nativity of St. John the Baptist was celebrated with great splendor, as the national cession formed at an early hour, near the Episcopa Palace, and proceeded by the Rue de la Visitation, through Ste. Maric and Notre Dame Streets, to the
Parish Church, where solemn High Mass was sung. The church and the altar were superbly decorated and illuminated, and the Mass, the first. of Hadyn, was performed with the aid of a full orchestra, and with
beautiful effect. Tlie sermon, by the Rev. M. Larocque, was every way worthy of the preacher and of the occasion. Time will not permit us to give any analysis of his discourse, which was from the
prophecy of Balaam, as he unwillingly. Wessed the people of God. "How benutiful are thy tabernacles, O Jacob, and thy tents, O Israel !" Let it suffice to say, that he fully vindicated the claim of every
Canadian, to a just pride in this beautiful country redeemed from, barbarism by the toils of his French ancestors, and alike consecrated by religion, and adorned with all those social and moral virtues, which make life desirable.
After the celebration of the divine mysteries, the procession again formed, and passing by. St. James where it was disteens, returned to isitation, Street give any idea of the fine taste, or the beautiful order
displayed in this immense procession, but it was one of which every Tranco-Canadian-might well be proud In the evening, the soirece of the Society of $S$ St. can Baptiste, was given at the superb saloon of Mr. Hay's new hote, which was filled at an early hour, by a numerous party, numbering prokably not less
than 400 or 500 . The chair was taken. by. the patriotic president of the Society, M. Duvernay and Loranger, while a number of amateurs farored us with several Canadian songs, first among which such an assemblage of beaut 5 , did the gallant minstrels forget "Vive la Canadienne," to which, we are sure every loyal heart responded. We congratulate our French Canadian friends upon the increasing interest and hope that theire children's children mastival excites with still greater pomp, the fele of St. Jean Boptiste under the sladow of their chosen tree.

On Sunday next, the Festival of St. Peter and St. Paul; at half-past four, p. m., will talke place the Church, Quebec Suburbs, now being erected by his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, on the premises belonging and attached to the provisional Clapel of Montreal, will preside His Lordship, the Bishop of priate discourse will be delivered by the Rev. C. Larocque, Cure of St. John's. His Worship the
Mayor is to attend; the Temperanze and St. Peter's band have been engaged for the occasion.

OBITUARY
The yenerable Society of Jesus, and the city of Montreal, have suffered an inexpressible loss, in the death of the Rev: Henry Du Merle, who departed this. life on Saturday last, at the age of 35 years.
The rev. gentleman was one of the most distinguished members of his Order in of the most distinguished spected, and esteemed or lis acquaintance. Thie Rev. H. Du Merle was born on the 5th July, 1815; in Thevray, a department of l'Eure, diocese of d'Evreux, in France. . In his early youth, he entered the Seminary of St. Sulpice, where he completed lis studies in philosophy, \&c., and commenced a course of theology.. When in 1836, Monseigneur Brute, Bishop of Vincennes, U. S., went to
France in quest of missionaries for bis extensive dioFrance in quest of missionaries for bis extensive dioorders hecame otrched to the only in minor followed: him athe sed to the rencrable prelate, and followed: him the same year to America, haring In 1839, he obtained permission to join the Order of Jesuits, and herformed a noviciate of two years in of Susits, and herformed a noviciate of two years in
the Coltge of St . Mary, Kentucky. After laving taken, the vows, lie was successively. After having colleges of St. Mary, Louispille, and St. John, New York. In 1847, when the typhus fever made such awful liavoc in Montreal, his humane and sensitive lieart was intensely moved with the liveliest sentiments of Cliristian charity; on leayning the number of unfortunate emigrants that daily fell victims to that awful epidemic, he was the first to solicit permission to lly Montreal of his suffering brethren. He arrived in the same Order, anded by five other clergymen of be forgotten in this city. During the sickness, he remained in the Seminary of St. Sulpice, cheerfully partaking of the labor and solicitude of the zcalons and venerable Fathers of that establishment, the greater part of whom were then suffering from fatigue
and the inalignant influence of the destructive disense Many in Irignant influence of the destructive disease. and soothe luring the the abl and soothe, during the ravages of that awful scourge ; comfort, by the assurance that their friendless to less orplans should not want a prent and protector. less orplians, should not want a parent and protector; he pass the period of vacation of St. Joln's College; in relieving the aflietions of the poor Irish emigrants, and preparing them for that lingdom where bigotry and oppression are unknown; in assuring them that the God into Whose hands he was about to give, bur sous, commanded them not Being charged for their oppressors and persecutors. at New York, he denarted thither only to regulate the classes, and returned immediately to Montreal. The following year, he was appointed by the gentlemen of the Seminary, a member of the Presbytery attached.
to St. Patrick's Church, to assist in the parochial. to St. Patrick's Church, to assist in the parochial.
duties of the Irishi inhabitants, to whom lie was fondly duties of the Irish inhabitants, to whom he was fondly
and dearly deroted. Constantly, zenlously, indeand dabaly did he derote his time and tajents to the spiritual interests of that congregation; and if the
tears which we bave seen spontancously shed at lis funeral, be an earnest of Celtic gratitude, the memory of the beloved pastor shall long "remain green in their souls." No duties were for him too laborions or disagreeable; : and'whetlier in the pulpit, the con-
fessional, or at the bed of sickness, he uniformly displayed a divine, benevolent devotion, to the welfare of those over whom the Lord had placed him. His sound health and robust constitulion, enabled him to meet every call, and encounter every fatigue. During
the cholera, he might have been considered ubiquitous; every whe might have been considered ubiqutous; assistanee to the numerous victims of that terrible scourge. After having escaped two epidemics, he
finally contracted the dise finally contracted the disease that has consigned liin to an early grave, whilst visiting the sick of Griffintown, among whom he often performed deeds of charity that
shall long be remembered. He fell a victim to a violent attack of typhus ferer. Placing all his strength and confidence in Fim' Who had sustained him in bis short but exemplary carcer, he tivice received the IToly the 20th instant, the symptoms of his disease laving become more and more alarming, in the perfect possession of his senses, he reccived the lastrites of the Church, bafled every remedy. On the morning of the 2 1st instant, the feast of St. Louis de Gonzague, ho breathed his last; ind thus the faitiful follower the Loyola appeared before the throne of God, while another discinle choir were singing the praises of should, to the Clristian mind; alleviate our sorrows for the loss of our venerated pastor. His remains
vere " laid out " in St. Patrick's Church, and during the time that intervened from, his death to his interment, our Irish cilizens, so distinguished
for every noble sentiment of gratitude and affecfor every noble sentiment of gratitude and aflec-
tion, flocked in thousands to offer up their carnest invocations to the throne of Mercy, for the happy place of their beloved priest. Fins obsequies took attended by a gondly portion of the St. Patrick's congregation; and how eloquently did the feelings they displajed, testify to the worth of their deceased maligners of Catholics and Cathoticism, men whose their own family
The procession was composed of the reverend gentlemen attaclied to St. Patrick's Church, the Iege, the Christian Jrochers, the Students of St Mary's Collece, followad by á numerous concourse o respectable Trishmen, and proceeded from St . Patrick's
Clurch to the Cathedral. The corpse was. remored.
from thie tiearise orposite the Eniscopal Palace，by the Very Rer：Mr．Truteau，V．G．，asisited by the the
Rev．Pedes Oilats，and the clerymen of the Pulace． Rene palles was sulupported by the the Superioro of the Semininary anid the Canons．After a solemn Iibera，the coffin was lowered to the raults of the Chapel of the Confra－
 repose．
We copy from the Melanges Religieiex；the fol－ lowing intelligenee of his Lordship the Bislop of

On the Feast of the Ascension
Bisliop of Vancouver conferred Holy Orders on titree joung Missionaries，in the Chapel of Notre Dame de Champs，Paris．These young Missionaries had been diocese，during the last year，and are to accompany him to the scene of his apostolic labors in a few days． His Lordslip，as a Canadian，feels justly proud of the French origin of his family

Having made known to the Count de Chambord， member of the house of Bourbon，transmitted to his Lordship a portable altar，completely furnished with sacred ressels，and every ornament requisite for the elebration of the holy sacrifice．
Prior to his departure，the venerable prelate is pital，particularly those devoted to the foreign mission

On Tuesday evening，the learned Rabbi，Dr
Raphall，brought his lectures upon Hebrew poetry，to naphall，brought his lectures upon Hebrew poetry，to had the pleasure of listening to hiun．At the conclu－
sion of his last lecture，the Rev．Dr．Wilkes was called to the chair，and Dr．Barber，seconded by a gentleman，whose name we could not catch，proposed
that the thanks of the auditors were justly due to the Iearned lecturer for the instructive，and exceedingly beautiful course of lectures，upon which they had had the pleasure of attending．The adres warrie unanimously，and Dr．Raphall returned thanks in an
appropriate speceh．We trust that this may not be the last
real．

The friends of the late Dr．Coffy are particularly requested to meet at the office of the True Witness，

We call attention to an advertisement，which will be found on our seventh page，annourcing the inten－ tion of holding．a luazaar in aid of the funds of the
Irish House of Refuge，of which the Rev．Mr． Fitzhenry has charge．

Catholicus，received too late for insertion，but shall appear in our next．
request of the Sisters of Charity，of．St．Andrews．
The New Guide to Quebec：Armour \＆Ramsay
Contains a Map of the City of Quebec，and of the

 the numerous anecdotes of the days of French regime which it contains．

A REAL LIVE CANADIAN PEER．
It will be recollected by our readers that in the
course of last Fall we had some articles in defence of the bishop of Bytown，against the false charges pre－
ferred against him by some of our city coutemporaries
relative to the so－called＂Gatineau Grant＂ his Lordship＇s ibsence in Europe，the Hon．Mr for limself but nominally for the lndians，a grant o
land on the Ottawa，and spiced the charge with cer land on the Ottawa，and spiced the charge with，cer
tain distespectul allusions to the Bishop．On h return to Byown，the Bishop wrote to the Hon．Mr
McKay requiring an explanation，but instead．of with Mckay requining an explanalon，but orable gentleman
drawing his foul charges，that Hon
repeated them in a still more insulting form in a letter which was published in the papers at the time．Th Bishop replied in a style of cutting sarcasm that did
not go down well with the Legis．ative Councillor， ungracious insinuations，and proving beyond the pos－ ungracious insinuations，aud proving beyond the pos－
silility of a dobtt his innocence of the crime imputed
to him．The Hon．Mr．McKay could not answer ；he lacitly acknowledged his guilt，but had not moral
courage enough to confess it publicly．It is an ugly thing for a Iegislative Comacillor to be convicted of
fibbing，and the Hon．Mr．McKay folt＂highly india nant？at the freedom．with which the Bishop of Bytowal
nad addressed lim．But what could he do？Lo！a happy thought strikes him，and he thus commune
withy himself，rubling his hands together with down with himself，rubbing his hands together with down－
right joy at ine iden． 1 ＇ll summon that（toreigner？ Council Chamber，and have him reprimanded for
insulting a Per of the renlin．I 1 l teach him manners insulting a Per of the realn．I＇ll teach him manners，
won＇t．＂．Acting upon this idea，quixotic as it must
appear to our roaders，the Hon．Mr．McKay had appear to our roaders，the Hon．Mr．Mckay had
aectually the hardihood to try to carry it out．He
introduced the subject in the Council on Thursday the 5 hh instant，but．as strangers had to withdraw during the scene that ensued，we are not in possession of the
particulars．We understand，however，that： Mr particulars．We understand，however，that： Mr ，
McKay could not find one other honorable in．the Council to second his views，and that the reprimand
which ho expected 10 see administered to the Bishop af Bytown，was severely dealt forth to himself
 his cleep－laid plans．for satisfaction．What a lumiliat－
ing position for a $P$ emr of the realm！It is by such aessous as this that：men learn to behave themselves cautious in future in imputing dishonest motives to
other men＇s actions，in order that he may avoid ropecition of the well－merited lecture that has bee
mead to tim on this occasion．－Toronto Mirror．

## A MARE＇S NEST IN MONTREAL．

The Montrcal（falise）Withess of the 19 th insiant ubscribers，in consequence of the formation of a Ca － olic Defence Assnciation and the collection of $£ 100$ the plot is an anecdote，and the anecdote happens he best possible reason to know．
The following is the story as told by this credulous alarmist：－
＂The pr
＂The proceedings described in the first of the pre－
vious articles took place on an esplanade in front of and belonging to Stace Patrick an esplanade in front of not to be conceived that they took place against thei will；；nay，the probability is obvious that this whole
Catholic Defence Association，ramifying through the Catholic Defence Association，ramifying through th which the managers are the Irishl Bishops，Cullen and gow papers that a plot had come to ligho in counection
with Glasgow in which there were few or no troops a he time，and seize all the steamboats，to be used on matter being a apriest，who was to direct the execution of the enterprise；and it is addell，had the jusurgent laking of Glasgow would have been attemppted，and might have been accormplished，so entirely pacific and
unsuspecting were its citizens of the hosilie intentions hey give employment．Nor，indeed，it is probable
hat
mese latter were at all aware of the delail of the plol，or of the precise purpose for which they
were to be used．All they would know was that they were to be used．All they would know was that they
were to do the priest＇s bidding，and that is enough for St．Bartholomew downward．－Now，what we wish to ask the True Witness is this：How many similar plots egard to Canada？and if there be no such plots what is the use of Catholic Defence Associations for the ex－
press purpose of＂resisting any interference of the civil power in matters connected with religion，no matter fiom what quarter jit may proceed，＂without any quali－
fication as to the means thal are to be used in resistance？ It may be replied that the Association is only for de－
ence－but that is the invariable pretence for all once－but that is the invariable pretence tor al
organizations，whatever purposes of aggression they may contemplate．
We happen to know the root and branch of this hole busimess，which was first considered by fout
aymen in Dublin，two of whom，if not three，are now n－the United States，and the other，unfortunately，
antive in Australia．The arent employed in the captive in Australia．The arent employed in the
transaction we intimately knawt，and none of his move－ ments in Glasgow，or elsewhere，have escaped ou
memory．With this full and entire personal know ledge，we pronounce the statement of the Wilress，as
ara as it inculpates any Catholic Clergyman，a total abrication．No such person was privy to the＇＂plot，＂ efore or afler its estabishment，Hor do we believe
single Clergymen in Ireland or Scotiand was aware of no longer imperative，and it＂came to light，＂throug a vile Dubline newspaper，the editior of which houge
thereby to render the return of the present writer to hi native land impossible．
If the Witness has auy
his contratiction；if not it will suppress it will publish iee，whether，its，love for truth，or itspress hatred of Catho－
ics，is the stronger．－＿American Celt．

Cathonic Cuvnch，Newfoundiand．－On Tuesda Mulloch，adminuistered at Brigus and Harbor Maine the Sacrament of confirmation to 253 children；；and on
Sunday last at the Cathedral in this city 655 clinddreu were confirmed．In June，last year， 2.980 children childrent before they are admitted to the reception of his sacrament undergo a careful preparatory course of nit－diffusing over the Catholic community a strong hach must be greatly canducive to the promotion of particularly struck on Sunday，with the procession of round the base of the high ground approaching the with the dark masses of the congregation，which spread out on all sides，looking on with evident satis－
faction．In the procession were borne by young girls， Roman banners of silk and gold，attached to poles surmounted by a ball and cross，with traverse ones rianged at proper distances，added very much to the of cut stone，and．crapable of accommodating， 1500
children，is now nearly finished．it is intended for children，is now neariy finished．It is intended for
ha nuns of the Presentation Order，whose arduous ighly appreciated．The Catholic community ar cory Bishop，for his Lordship＇s unceasing exertions in
vor of Education． Tavor of Education．－St．Johns Courticr．

## CANADA NEWS．

The Cibistian Brothers．－－These excellent Teach－ chool－house on Richmonal street，and the other in St Paul＇s Church．Their system of teaching is well adapt chools have been eminently successful，and we hav o doubt．but an equal share of success anvaits ther
forts here．Wee shall watch their progress with解terest，and be at all times happy to bear testimony －Toromio Mirror．
Sitoceing Occuramnce．－A：soldier belonging to the
3Sth Regt．，named Prentiss，quaitered in the Military Hospital，shot limself last evening，while in a tempo
 The 66th Regiment，from Barbadoes， 10 replace th
Oth in this garrison，disembarked this afternoon at $0^{\circ}$ clock，from the troop－ship Java，and were played up to their quarters in the Jesuit Baracks by
the 79th Highlanders－－Qucbec Mercury：．

Fatal Accident．A man by the name of Me Mines Railway，in the following manner．He was in harge of a anumber of laden waggous，going down an
inclined plane leading from the new works to the old railway，and while standing on the hinder part of the train，a number of waggons by aceident escaped from with great force struck him on the back and killed him instantaneously．Deceased has left
or four children．－Eastern Chronicle．
We are sorry to learn that the steamer＂Oregon，＂ s she was leaving her wharf，and was so much injured hat she at once sunk into twelve feet of water．Caph． Cumming immediately．left for Montreal to get the necessary assistance to raise her，and it is hoped tha
she will be able to resume her trips about the tenth of she will be able to resum
July．Ottawa Citizen．
Fine．－A destructive fire took place on the premises on Thursday last，by which the dwelling－house，bar and other outbuildings were entirely consumed．Mr． ship and much respected，we regret to say has sustained Lawrance Mutual office．Partially insured in the $S$ ，

We perceive by the Chicago Daily Journal of the
th instant，that the Rev．Father Chiniquy，the＂Ca nada Apostle of Temperance，＂was in that city，and that a deputation of the Chicaso Temperance Leaguc
had waited upon him，on the 7th inst．，with a con gratulatory address，to which the Rev．gentle

## UNITED STATES

Father Mathew arrived＇in Cincinnati the 10th inst． the pledre to those desirous of enlistening under the anner of Teetotalism．
In New York，last week，one Michael McGowen made a bet what he could drink two pints and a half
of brandy，without stopping ；he did so，and died almost immedia
On Sundiay morning，in Providence，a man named
William Hannigan，murdered his wife in a shocking manner．Rum was the cause．
On Tuesday week，a youth in the town of Frede－
ricksburg，Va．，named Gideon Hazlup，was burned to death by the explosion of a barrel of whiskey，the Boston Pillot．
Gen．Freernan，whig，and Gen．Smith，democrat， org，Mass．，last week．The latter was wounded at the fifth fire．He hod called Freeman a coward and
a libeler．Hard words，but well punished．Ibid．
The cholera is raging to a considerable extent a occurred among a regiment of U．S．troops bound to
Santa $\mathrm{Fe}, 12$ of which proved fatal．
The Cuban Expeditionists．－New York，June 10. －The parlies charged with being engared in fittin out a vessel for the purpose of invacting Cuba，namel
John L．O＇Sullivan，Louis Schlessinger，and Irvin Lewis，Were called up to plead．Mr．O＇Sullivan，the
aocused，who acts as council for himself and his associates，said that，from the vast number of counts in
the indictment，he would ask for time to plead．Judg he indictment，he would ask for time to plead．Judg
Betts said they could plead now，and afterwards with then severally pleaded not guily and the Distrey Attorney announced that he wo
rial the first Tuesday in July．
The Monmons at Beaver Island．－The following
form the Detroit Daily Adverliser of the 12 th ins from the Delroit $D$ ailiy Adverliser of the 12th inst．，
gives the latest intelligence respecting operations in hat quarter，which look as if the scenes in Illinois at Beaver Island！B，utal and deliberate Murder by（he followers of Strang ！！The miscreants who have gath－
ered themselves together on Beaver Island，under the title of Mormons，are making rapid and＇sure progress Arson，Robbery，to deliberate Murder：－1t will be re the past winter，several communications from the Is－ land，among which was one giving the particulars of
he burning of the dwelling houses of two men by the na burning of the dwelling houses of two men by the ave they ever been；they happened to be residents were men of good character and deportment．Strang，
who has been in Detroit jail and is under various ndictments，has long sought the ruin of these men，a well as that of other＂Gentiles，＂as he styles them， apprehension，until the burning of their honses during The island not Mormons，have kept a close and con stant watch upon their houses and property．The and pield themselves up to be governed by Mormon
laws．．Not seeing fit to coruply with this revolting
alternative，these Gentiles have been constantly and

Dreadful Mortality．－We leap that the steamer
 ber of emigrants on board for Sl．Louis，lost 25 or 30
of her passengers ly the chiolera，before the boat arived at Napoleon，and the disensed was then raging ertibly on board．These unfortunate creatures were transferred from an emigrant vessel at New Orleans， sutlering with the ship fever，and most of them were In a deplorable condition．The disease that proved so
fatal must have been a combination of ship fever and atal must have been a combination of ship fever and
cholera．The boat was very much crowded，which but added to the fatality．－Louisville Couriel，3rd inst Mone Humbug asd lmpostrine．－Now that that areh mposture，the Spisitual Rappings，is in a fair way o beng exposed，the following new light＂may serve rue believers in all sorts of marvellous things：－Ther a woman residing in Hancock county，Illinois，who laims to be inspired．She is a native of Vermont and has lived thirty yenrs near Cincinnati．It is said hat she had no education whatever，and that she wis danght to read and write by the spirit of God，and write a book for the instruction of mankinc．Obedient to those heavenly teachings，she addressed herself to
the task thus miraculously assimned her．For four the task thus miraculously assigned her．For four
weeks，she wrote incessanty，day and night，without weeks，she wrote incessantys，day and night，without
food or sleep，al the cnd of which time the holy hat it would aroin fure time．Three years afterwards the heromise was flilled；and Celia Spaulding（such is her name） has recently gone to Cincinnali，to superintend the t is to be of quarto size，and will cordain 500 pages郎 styles it＂A Memoir and Prophecy，wiften by character of Shiloh，or the weary sufferer，who is to
oring the true light of the hidden Gospel to fallen bring the true light of．the hidden Gospel to fallen
man．＂She also＂comes under the light of the women， lothed with the sun，and pointing out the Seven
Churches of John，\＆c．，in Revelations，first，second， and third chapters．＂－American Celt．
A Robber Cauger by a Kiss．－$\Lambda$ few nights since fiter the family of Mr．Fitch，on Broad way，had retired ome means got into the house，entered the sleeping partment of a young lady，iud rilled the drawers of解 Thus far the chansaction was exceeding common lace ；but not content with his acquisition of valuable heir far owner without．leaving dier some token of his nocturnal visit．So stepping up to the bed where she
lay enfolded in the arms of Morphens，he imprinted on her ruby lips one parling kiss．Whether it was th pight sort，or something elso that awalkened her，we iid not learn，but ere the sentimental scamp coul eat a retreat，the fair hand of the damsel was foun gripping the skirt of his coat，while her voice called
loudly for help．The house was soon aroused，and Mr．Smith arrested and consigned to the calaboose，
to repent at leisure his untimely effort to do the

Mrarried．
On Tuesday，17th inst．，at the Parish Church，Notre
Dame，in this city，ly the Rev．Mr．Connolly，Jean
Lucien Leprohon，Esq．，M．D．，of St．Charles，second Lucien Leprohon，Esq．，M．Rev．of St．Connolly，，second
on of E．M．Leproohon，Esq．，to liosanna Eleanor

Died．
In this city，on the cvening of Tuesday，the 2Ath Cashel，Co．Tipperary，Ireland．Sorry are we to have ut off in the very prine of life，leaving a wife and five helpless children，entircly destivule，in a foreign land．It is only about six weeks since his family ar－
rived here from．Ireland，so that they are indeed trangers；－yet no：they are not strangers；for，though riends are numbered by hundreds，and we are quite sure that lis poor，bereaved family，will not be no－
glected．The renerosity and tenderness of the Irish eart have long been proverbial，and on these we reat or hopes．Never was there a more generous heart hat which was on Wedrestand and the Irish，＂than grave；and during his short sojourn in Montreal；he had devoted a great part：of his time to the poor and suffering amongst our people．But，he is gone，and he requires nothing more at our hands；let us，there－
fore，acquit ourselves of our duty towards those whom In this city，on the 25 th instant，aged 63 years， after a lingering illness of several years，Eliza Ennis
wife of Mr．Andrew Conlan，Emigrant Agent of this
city．－R．I．P．

## MONTREAL MARKET PRICES

corrected．by the clerk


## IHE TRUE WHNESS AND CARHOLC CHRONICGE.

## -RECETION AT TORONTO.

## Weate thane treceived from our, Toronto correspon


The ladies, while in the world, were. known as Miss Charlotte Lyñ and Miss Mary OiConnor. Miss Lynn, as Choir Sister, has taken in religion the name Of Sister-Mary Inantius, and Miss O'Connor, as Lay
Sister, that of Sister Mary of the Dolors. The imposing ceremony took place at Loretto House, in that city, on the 27ch of May; and, in the absence
of the venerable andi pious Bishop of Toronto, Mgr. Cbarbooneli, the Sisters were received, and the Vei siven, by the Very Rev. the Vicar General pro. te

The learned Fatlier is a Frenclman by birth, and we beliere, by edncation; and if our Protestant they will find that in many particulars they misrepresent our creed ; and, roon
received.ourselves from its perusal, as well as from its intrinsic evcellence, we are induced to insert it in full.
"Mary hath chosen the best part, which shall not
taken away from her."-Luke 10 , 42 . It is needilless, dear Sisters, to exagyerate before you, the subbimity of the determination, which you Christians, to apologise for the deciled preference must give to religious virginity, over every other
state in life. Martha and Mary were sisters, and state in life. Martha and ilary were sisters, and
both were sincerel beloved and clierished by the
good, by the divine heart of Jesus: allhough engaged good, dife the divine heart of Jesus: aldhough engaged and both enjoyed then and later, the kind approbation addressing the ever-occoupied Martha, the great Master forewarns the people of the world against a forretfulness of the divine commandments, and, at the same time, exalts the practice of the divine counsels.
"Martha, Martha, thou art careful, and art troubled alout many things: but one thing is neecessary.
Mary hath chosen," \&c. How is it, O Lord Jesus, that those who retire from the world, who wear the
religious garb, who embrace celibacy, have chosen the better part? "Because," says He, on another occasion, explaining the same doctrine, "because
erery one that hath left house, or bretlren, or sisters, erery one that hath left house, or brethren, or sisters,
or father, or mother, or wife, or chilidren, or lands for Mr father, or mother, or wife, or chindren, or lands for shall possess life everlasting."-Mat. 19, 29; or, present time, and in the world to come life everlasting." I Luke 18, 30. This two fold and solemn promise shall succeed, dearly beloved Sisters, in impressing more and more deeply on your minds and hearts the true spirit of your holy and happy vocation; and at
the same time present to your relatives and friends substantial motives for congratulating you on your
choice. Those who renounce the world to embrace choice. Those who renounce the world to embrace fold, in this present time. Such is the first declaration, the first solemn promise of the divine Spouse.
I must say with St. Paul, "We speak the wisdom.
of God in a mystery which is hidden."-1 Cor., 2,7 . Let no one fancy that she who is consecrated to God, who lives in a religious communits, separated from
the world by her reil and her cloister, thereby obtains the world by her reil and her cloister, thereby obtains is heir. Even the great aposille, who had been favored with visions and revelations, who had been
rapt up to the third lieaven into paradise, who lad heard secret words, which it is not granted to man to utter, says of the tribulations which he underwent,
after so high a calling: "Lest the greatuess of the revelations should puff me up, there was given me a sting of my flesh, an angel of Satan to butet me, for
which thing I thrice besought the Lord, that it might depart from me: and he said to me: My grace is
sufficient for thee: for power is made perfect in sulficient for thee : for power is made perfect in
dinfirmity." Hear now what the apostle adds : "Glady, infirmity. Hear now what the apostle adds: Giady, of Cbrist may dwell in me. Therefore 1 take pleasure in my infirmities, in reproaches, in necessities, in per-
secutions, in distresses, for Clirist's sake, for when I secuitens, in istresses,
am weak, then I am powerfur. 22 Cor., 12,34 . O
thou amiable and admirable virgin, in whose lionor we hou amiable and amimable virgin, in whose honor we been selected by these two wise virgins to patronise
their first: step in religious life, St. Mary Magdalen de Pazzi, how perfectly didst thou learn, how heroically didst thou practise that sublime lesson of suffering in
the cloister ! Mary Magdalen de Pazzi, upon a similar circumstance, when in her fifteenth year she assumed the habit among the Carmelite nuns, received a crucifix from the hands of the priest,
wioceceording to their ceremonial, pronounced these words of the apostle, "God forbid that I should glory 6, 14. At thet solemn moment, the virgin's countenance glowed with a seraphic ardor ; she fett all
inflamed with a burning desire of suffering during her whole ilife for Christ; and trampling under foot all the cifed with Him. This young candidate of Carmelite is to:undergo:all the vicissitudes of a monastic career she is to meet joys and sorrows ; the most intense flames not refraii from amazement, when I contemplate her
towards the end of her Hfe. She is preyed upon by maladies, tboth painful and tedious ; and at the same thirst and desolation of soul end do you suppose my brethren, do you suppose she is cast down and dejeiected? Do you suppose that she is painfully
reseigedi Her only prayer is to suffer more, to
suffer without any suffer without any comfort. Her only aspiration is
ant for Hearen, but for the cross ; Mot to enjog Cbrist
i His, glory, but to acocompany Him tin His, gioominy; not for an end. of her slow a gony. $u$ Gran but for the prolonging or her slow a,
ne; O Jesus, my love,", she esclaims, die, but to suffer?
To day, my children, you take your solemn farewell of the world,-of the world which, to inexperienced outh, appears as a flowery field of pleasures, and which proves to experienced age a. valley of itears.-
If you give up some hiours of joy and pleasure, you Ydoubted when I eccapase many more of distress and agony. In the - paradise of religious seclusion, I would have you expect that many trials and pains, and solicitudes nocen cal evils, at least maginary dreams of unhappiness may sometimes find their, way within the sacred walks of religious solitude, and perplex x their incantioun rials may raise and agitate the surface of ation soul, it does not reach the bottom, and the hundred fold promised by the celestial Spouse, is the sure lot
of her who is true to her holy voceation. Tranquility of mind-this is the first treasure of religious life.
You daity witness in the world, my breihren, and perlaps you experience yourselves how disheartening
it is to advance amid the dificulties of life ; domestic solicitude, the government of a family, the thousand eetty, yet essential cares of a mother, the vicissitudes dence has called to the marriage state. The ordinary dence has called to the marriage state. The ordinary
career of woman in the worid, proves lier to lave ntered, alas! in full into the sad inheritance of our irst mother, Eve. And had the many, courage or
power to begin their career anew, how gladly would they relinguish the choice they had made. But, alas! it too often happens that those cannot do so when they would, who would not when they could ; and the opportunity of embracing a more perfect state, once foregone never returns. How different is the lot of
her who has chosen it; exempt from all solicitule she enjoys the comforts of the most opulent; she support, her wardrobes, her every want in sickness as in lealth. She has practically answered the invitation of the prophet:-"Cast thyself upon the Lord and
he shall sustain thee," ps. 54,23 ; and lier very porerty is her best treasure ; because she las thrown all her solicitude for the things of this life on that
good and rich father, who feeds the fowls of the air, vho produces the grass of the field, "Because sle has sought frrst the kingdom of God and his justice, and all these things are added unto her," Mathesv 6.occupation, of the emplogment of her time, of her personal concerns, because her rule and obedience unerringy y provide for at ; and happy spouse of
Crrist, she calmly repeats with the royal prophet :"In peace in the selfsame I will sleep, and I will, rest, or thou O
Ps. 4. v. 8 .
Peace of heart is another treasure of religious life. From whence," I must ask the world with St. James: "From whence are wars and contentions
among you? Come they not lience? From your concupiscences, which war in your members? You coret and have not; you contend and war, and you
nore not." Then he points out the only way to hare not." Then he points out the only way to
secure peace of heart:-"God resisteth the proud and giveth grace to the humble. Be subject there-
fore to God, but resist the devil and he will fy from you. Approach io God and he will approach to yout.
Cleanse your hands ye sinners, and purify your hearts, e double minded. Be afficted, and mourn, and veep; let your laugliter be turned into msurning, and Lord, and he will exalt you." James 4. Hence it is, my Bretiren, that whosoever renounces the conupiscence of the flesh, and the concupiscence of the eyes, and the pride of life, ( 1 John, v. 2. and 6.) has
secured for his heart the treasure of peace. Hence it is that peace exiled from the worid finds a shelter in the cloister; and the less a religious has known and To understand all the lappiness of St. Mary Magdalen de Pazzi in her convent, we need but reflect on this privilege of her life. She was pure to such a aught that could stain angelical purity. How right is then the prophet Jeremiah, when he says: "It is good for a man, when lie hath borne the yoke from his youth." Happy however as they are, whose
youth is consecrated to God, our Mother the Church, guided by the Holy Ghost, and all-wise in her.decisions, does not admit the young virgin to the heavenly nuptials of religious profession before
the age of sixteen, allhough she does not refuse to bless the conjugal bond of one who has completed her twelth year. Oh! blessed walls of a Community, which screen the delicate virtue from the burning
heat of the world? Oh! blessed habit, robe, and veil, and cinctire, which lave such an eloquent langurage, and convey to the religious soul such sweet Regularity sileces oder occupation, mutual chrity obedience, prayer, and contemplation, all combine to create and cherish peace. But above all, who can explain the bappiness of a frequent communion in
monastery? intercourse of a raptured soul with her Jesus! Who can describe or realize the solemn moment, the still
and profound solitude of a religious soul, at her thanksgiving after the Sacramental Communion, when she speaks not face to face, but heart to heart, with the Son of God, her spouse, and pines away for love. It was at such moments that the seraphic Magdalen de Pazzi was heard to cry out, " 0 Love! Love is
not loved, not tnown by hisoown creatures! Oh my Jesus! had I a voice powerful enough to be heard by
ail men in all the parts of world, bow would I cry
out that this love mighty ghe now, loved, and esteemed by all men as the odil true incomprehensible slide invited angels, men, stars, birdss leasts, plants,
the sands of the sea, the wavters of the ocean, the the sands of the sea, the waters of the ocean, the Oongues, to praise, to bless and manaify the civine Love. in yes! it is then that the religious is estab except the bour of death; for the hour of death 1 oth the lighest encomium of the religious vocation and the
gious.
The

The store of merits laid up, is another and more substantial treasure : for the standard to judge righth ortal ; or its-merits, its valie in the eves of the Su preme Judge. Now, according to a remark of St
Gregory, the Supreme Judge does not consider so Grechory, what we do as what is the principle from whic we do it. Sanctifying grace and divine charity here
is the lively
principle of merit, and it is secured in regious life by a thousand rays. It maters not what may be the occupation of a sister, proviled, sle be at that every Clristian in a state of grace, lays up me rits for heaven; but the nun bas the additional and
very ligha merit, wlich is connected with her condivery ligh merit, which is connected with her condi-
tion of being consecrated to God by vows. Two persons, one in the world, and one in a monastery same fervor, charity and zeal, and purity of intention engaged from morning to night, in works tending to the giory of God. Both are not of the same nature the first will reap a harrest of good grain; but the
second a larvest of the finest wheat. She who ha left the workd, has given to God what she had-what she was ; and she is entited to receive in proportio
to her halocaust.-" Give, and it shall be oiven to you: good measure, and pressed down, and slaken ogether, and running over, shall they give into your nete, for with the same measure einat you shal i. 38. Hence it is, that a religious person calls
down a shower of blessings, not only on lherself, but on the belored family which had the generosity to
sacritice, to the will of God, their fond attacliment to a favorite daughter-oftentimes a very hard and me-
ritorious sacrifice. Sle remains at the foot of the altar, a permanent, and always acceptable
in belall of all her relatives and friends.
in behalf of all her relatives and friends.
And this, dearly beloved sisters, this tranquility of mind-tlis peace of heart-this store of merits-is Heavenly Spouse, and secured to you at this presen moment. However, the móst prominent part, , cured to you.
But as I have dwelt rather long on these points, to your sontently whations :-
She who is consecrated to God, by religious voms if true to her engagements, and true to the end, has,
the promise of life everlasting. "O! good master," said a young man to our Lord, "what good slaall 1
do that I may lave life everlasting?" The answe. do, that I may have life everlasting?" The answer
was-"If thiou wilt enter into life, keep the commandments;" and the Master printed them out one
by one. The young man said to bim-"All these have I kept from my youth: what is yet wanting to
me?" Jesus said to lim-"If thou wilt be per Fect, go sell what thou hast, and give to the poor, and hou stalt lave treasures in leaven, and come foilow me."-Mat. 19 . Let us stop hiere a moment, and
consider two altogether different classes of men :When the young man had heard these words he went away sorrowful, for he hacd great possessions. Then
Jesus said to his disciples-" Amen $T$. say to you, that a rich man shall hardly enter into the kingdom of Heaven." This is, my brethren, the type of an un-
fortunate class who, because they do not correspond to the high vocation of Gou, peril not only their nerin the world, they are most likely to become an inhappiness on society, an examlos orian life. As un. as the Divine Master had laid down this searful doctrine, Peter, answering, said to him-" Belold we
have left all tlings and followed thee ; what therefore, shall. we have ?" This cleerful obedience of the Apostles to the Divine call is, the beautiful type ocation. And the magnificent answer given to the A postles, is addressed even to their followers in the
life of tine divine Counsels.-" Amen I say to you that you who follow me in the regeneration, when the Son of man shail sit on the seat of His Majesty, you also shall sit on twelve seats, judging the twelve
tribes of Israel; and erery one that hath lett house, \&c." Tell me now, beloved Christians, how could the Supreme Judge with the honor of being His 2 sso ciates in the Judge, ciates in the general judgment of the world, unles
they nelves numbered amongst the elect Indeed they are in the way of salvacion, for hoo violate the divine commandments? Their struggles are for the counsels, for their monastic rules, for the perfection of Caristian virtues, for works of charity and of zeal; for energy in self-denial, and in spiritual exercises ; but to fulfil each and all of the conmandfore, provided they so persevere to the end, a life everlasting is wilh them, no less, a matter of course their's is, emphatically, the kingdom of Heaven. Still something more peculiar awaits those privi-
leged beings, who, by a special grace of Gud, and leged beings, who, by a special grace of God, and
through he intercession of Mary, knew how to pre serve in their weak bocies their virginal purity,
unsullied by thought, by look, by desire. "We liave unsullied by thought, by look, by desire. "We have
this treasure in earthen vessels, that the excellency
may be ofithe mpower of God, and not of us."-2 Cor, it, 7 . To live here below on earth in
bodies as pure angels in heaven, is far above
natural powers of iour fallen creation, and 2 singul natur
gift
a
of a full knowledge of the world, and a. fult knowledge both: "Concerning virgius," says he, "I have no having obtained mercy of the Lord, to be faithful.," 1 Cor., 7, 25. Then the teaches Christian marriage to be laymul, and laudable, and necessary; for the workings and imperfection of many; be points out the tribulations and dangers of that state, and resents the proper antidotes; he then explains The ligh advantages and , privileges of virginity Thinkeeth on the things of the Lord, that she may be holy both in body and spirit. But she that is married hinketh on the luings of the world, how she may please her husband, and this I speak for your profit:
not to cast a snare upon you, but for that which is not to cast a snare upon you, vut for that which is the Lord, without impediment." But, dear Christians, where is the tribunal appointed by God to decide
whether this or that person is called to the world, whether this or that person is called to the work,
or rather to a religious life; to decide at what age she may safely embrace the one or the other Siencely, it is not notion, nor wission in in matters of perfection rience nor notion, nor mission in matters of perfection
and purity. "The sensual man," says the Apostles, and percity. "The sensual man," says the Apostes, God, for it is foolishness to him, and he cannot undertand, because it is spiritually examined; but the spi-
itial man (that is to say, the organ of the Church, judgeth all things, and he lienself is judged by no one or who hath known the mind of the Lord, that he may instruct him? But we have the mind of Chist." -1. Cor. 2, 14. But to come back to the point unvirgins in Heaven? Virgins in Heaven are the brilliant retinue of the immaculate Lamb; Virgins in ne of the king of the heavenly Jerusalem, and siag in trans ports of enthusiasm and love; with a larmony of
their own, an inmortal canticle of praise and thanks giving, which no others can sing. These innume-
rable Virgins, of every sex and age, the Virgin Aposhat master hand, so peculiarly lis 0 wn , le portrays a few strokes, the heavenly scene:-"And I saw and beheld, a Lamb stood on Mount Sion, and with
liim a hundred and forty-four thousand, having His vame and the name of His Father written in their foreheads. And I heard a voice from Heaven, as he voice of many waters, and as the voice of great harping on their haps; and they sumg as it were a new canticle, before the throne, and before the four ving creatures and the antients; and no one could保g the canticle but these hundred and forty-four are they who were not defiled with the earth. Thes re virgins-these follow the Lamb whithersoever he irst fruits to God and to the Lamb-and in thei mouth was found no lie; for they are without spot be ore the throne of God."-Apc. 14.1. Dearly flace awaits you in that privileged choir. You make now the first step towards that glorious destiny; but
till you remain frec, under no vow, no onth of an still you remain frec, under no vow, no oath of any
kind. This is but your espousal ; to clapse before you can be admitted to the mystic nupliapse before you can be admittod to the mystic nup
timmaculate Lamb. In the meantime during the precious days of your novitiate, you will xert yourselves; you will pray, you will entreat daily, and in good earnest, her who is Queen of Virgins, to engase you the grace of Prom all worldy ties dis engage your mind and heart from all worldy ties and
feelings; you will set your affections on high, and while enjoying, already, some participation of the promised hundred fold in this present time, g

EFFECT OF THE PENAL LAWS.
In proportion as the Bill for the Suppression of tho
Catholic Hierarchy advances in the House of Commons, and as the anti-Catholic fanaticism of the great majority of the English representatives in that assembly deveDefence Association the organisation of the Catholio ope that before the atrocious Penal Bill shall have passed through the forms necessnry to place it as a
stigma on the statute book, we shall have a body established in this country for the defence of religious
liberty, round which the entire Catholic population
may rally with confidence. We publish this week may rally with confidence. We publish this week
some highly important conmunications relative to this new national oryanisation. Among them ane letters
from his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, from the illustrious Archbishop of Tuam, from the Bishop of Clontrious Archbishop of Tillaam, from the Bishop of clan-
fert., Dery, and Kilale ; fom the Earl of Arundel
and Surrey, from Mr. Reynolds, M.P., Mr. Scully, M. leepest interest throughout the country. The proceed-
ings.connected with the formation of. this assocition are daily assuning additional importance. It wa originally intended that the inaugural meeting should wiser to wait untit the Irish Catholia members can leave London; and by their letters it appears that hey will remain in London to arrange plans during the
approaching short recess. We believe that it is the intention of the committee to adopt an address; and to
forward it io each parish in Ireland, so as to elicit the forward it to each parish in Ireland, so as to
opinions of the clergy and influenial laity.

[^0]
## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE:

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

Ot Sunday, Louis Napoleon was present at the natuguration of the section of the Ljons Railway respectful; according to some aúthorities, it was a "triumphal tour". His speech at the dinner given bim at Dijon has much offended the monarchical parties, and will probably render them less anxious to in the Moniteur, was as follows:-
"I wish that those persons who doubt of the future had accompanied me through the populations of the Yonne and the Cote d'Or. They would soon have lide their minds set at rest, by being able to judge for themseves of the real state of the public feeling, attacks of parties, are in harmony wilh the senti ments and state of the country. France does no wish either the return of the ancient regime, no matter under what form it may be disgulised, nor the trial of evil and impracticable Utopias. It is because I ann the most natural adversary of the one and the wis not so, how else can be conphined this touching was not so, how else can be explained this touching
sympathy of the people towards me; and which, while it repels the most ruinous controversies, absolves me from being the cause of their sufferings? In fact, if it las had in riew, the blame lies in the manccurres of factions, which paralyse the grod dispositions of assemblies as well as those of Governments the most depoted to the public grood. It is because you have shared those convictions that I have found in patriotic Burgundy such a reception as is at once for me both approbation and encouragement. Since have been in power I have felt much the pressure of the great interests of sociely. I have made abstractions of what touches myself personally. The most unjust and most violent altacks have not been able to induce ne to give up my attitude of calm. Whatever duties the country may impose on tne, it will find me men, France will not perish in my hands. I profit by this banquet as if it were a pubic tribune to open to my lellow-citizens the bottom of my heart. A new phase of our political ife is commencing. From on end of France to the other petitions are being signed inith rafidene the maifestation of the country aid the confidence the maiketalion of che country and actuated by the sole thought of the public good."

Such is the olicial report of the speech, but there is no doubt that the address delivered was far more energetic, and that he distinctly asserted that the Nyecutive Dover would othervise good which the Execulare expressions were considered to bo hied offensive to the dienity of the Assembly by menbers of that body who were present at the Dijon banquet. One of them, M. Benoist d'Azs, a Yieepreident, audibly cantradicled the imputation, and the Ministers in attendance were not less surprised and displeased at the delivery of these "ccriminations in which they land had no share. The Minister of the Interior, II. Leon Faucher, who, was at Dijon at once required the withdraval of these expressions, other condition. The speech was therefore trans mitted to the Monitcur without the passages in question.
was handed annly an authentic copy of the speec question was addrecsed to the fovernment by a member of the majority. M. Fancher declared that he was ready to give an immediate answer, which was,
that he knew of no speech delivered by the President but that which had appeared in the MToniteur of that morning, and that the Assembly would hind in that speech nothing offensive to its dignity. For that, and that only, the Government held itself responsible. In the course of a discussion in the Assembly on Tuesday, General Changarnier took an opportunity of expressing his schemes from Louis Napolcon. "No man," he said could induce the army to lay hands on the laws.o the country, and change the form of its Government. deeply penetrated with the sentiments of army, and digity would never lend itsolf to infict on and dignity, would never lend itself to infict on onls be aclieved by the drunken Protorion solicias. Its discipiinc was founded on sucl solid basis that nobody could prevail on the soldiers to atack the laws or march agaiust the Assembly. No man could find a battalion, a company, or a clief, to obey him Representativis of the nation" added the Genern amidst general applause, "you, may deliberate in neace."

Petitions for a revision of the Constitution continue To be presented, but the knot is as tight as ever. ridicule and condeme the President's speech; the Republican journals make fun of the pompous and bombastic sentence, "Trance will not perish in my hands,"-as if the grancle nation were, a baby in ms and Louis Napoleon its nurse.

## PORTUGAL.

A telegraphic despatch from Madrid, whichreached Paris on the 4 th instant, announces the outbreak of another revolutionary mavemènt in Portugal. Thire battalion of artillery lud, on the 31stult, at Diva and Montemar, declared against the Duke of Saldanha. The 7thidivision of the army in Porturuese Estrema dura has refised to obey the commands of Das Antes.- Thay vors fidelity to the Charter and the

Queen, and protest against "the revolutionary faction."
This intelligence must be received with caution: THE CAFFRE WAR.
Cape papers to the 7th of April, three days later Sir Chas. Smith's return to King William's Torn rom Fort Hare, strong patrols hive been sent out in various directions, for the purpose of harrassing the enemy, and crippling bis resources and means of protracting hostilities. This is the Caffre harvest time continued to an indefinite period.
Hottentots had been armed and permitted to accommony General Somerset to patrol into the Kat River; Where the Caffres were' said to be in force, laving attacked the loyal Hottentots at Eland's Post, and
butchered four of them. The enemy had roasted butchered four of them.
one of these poor creatures.
The colonists do preatures.
The colonists do not appear to entertain much hope a speedy termination of the war. "With the Gaikas at open war," says the Zuid Afrizizan, "with reinforcement to their ranks from the Slambies,the conninace of the Amagelekas, with the Gambookies and almost every uative clief throughout british Comaria and the sovereignty in arms,-and he Hottentot rebellon and defection in the army to ask, of a speedy termination of lostilities?"

## BAZAAR.

A BAZAAR will be held on MONDAY, the 30th instunt, at he Slore, No. 115, Notre Daine Street,
Tor the BENEFTT of the HOUSE OF REFUGE, in he Quebec Suburbs, committed to the charge of the Rev. Mr. Fitzhenky. The object of this Bazaur is to
aid the above Institution, iniended as an Asylum aid the above Institution, intended as an Asylum
for the unfortunate, to convert them from their evil ways, and to restore them to the paths of virtue, and industry. A begimuing has bean successfully
given to this good work, for which the present Bazaar given to this good work, for which the present Bazaar
is undertaken. It is only two years since this Asylum wandertaken. It is only two years since this Asylum
was opened, and already have seventy-five penitents een admitted; twenty-five of these have been reservice; twelve have died penitent; ; cighteen have most unhappily relapsed froni too early exposure again
to the world,--the Asylum being unable, from its very to the world,--the Asylum being unable, from its very
!inited means, to afford them a longer shelter, and linited means, to afiord them a longer shelter, and
twenty yet remain laboring for their own salvation, twenty yet remain laboring for their own salyation,
and that of their sisters in misfortune, by opening for and that of heir sisters in misfortune, by opening for
them a door to their conversion. Need we then claim form a door in their conversion. Need support of the
charitable and benevolent of every persuasion in charitabl
society.

Monitreal, June 27, 1851
YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCLATION.


THE USUAL MONTHLY MEETING will be Thel, in the Rooms of the Association, St. Helen
Strcet, on TUESDAY EVENING, Ist JULY, EIGHT o'clock precisely.
By Order

By Order, DANL. CAREY,
Montreal, June 25, 1851.

## WANTED A SITUATION

A YOUNG MAN, just arrived from BELFAST, ANT EDITOR to í newspaper:-has been connected with the Irish and English Press for several years, and possesses good testimonials as to character. Apply by Letters-Address, A. B., Canton House,
June 17, 1851 .
JUST PUBLISHED, by the Subscribers, THE LIFE of the BLESSED VIRGIN; to which is on; with an Historical Acnount of the Origin and flects of the Miraculous Medal. Also, Observations on Devotion to the Blessed Virgin and the Saints.
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dozen.
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ttempted Outbreak in Ireland, with Portraits o le the Neaders; by Mi. Doheny, price 2s. 6 d .
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New Works r
June:17.:
D. \& J. SADLTER \& Co,

## T. HEWITT

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Mur Pinno-Fortes Tuned:
June 11.

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COCHRAN owes the high reputation his Coffee has obtained through a large portion of the Provinces.
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The Rose of St. Joln,
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Do do do Sheep, 12 s 6d.
Do do do do, 7 ds d.
Quebec, June 9, 1851.
R. COSGROVE.

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ever published in the linglish Language. It mikes Book printect, anld
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May 28, 1851
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May 28.

## Mr: ROBERT McANDREW,

IN returning thanks to the Public, for the libera In support received during his long periol in business,
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RETALL DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT. His Iong experience amon's Country Merchants, with stric share of their patronage, particularly as. he pledges share of to suphy patronem warticulariy as he pledges
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THE CA THOIIC PULPIT has received the appro bation of the highest ecclesiastical authority in England， and has gained an extensive poplatar circulation with the Sundays and principal Feasts throughout the yea irom the pens of living Orators of the highest distinction in Europe，and on account of their recent production，
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to the wants of Catholic readers．Heretofore the Ser－ mons which have been placed in our hands，thoug rood in themselves，were wanting in adaptation to ou nemies and the world are constantly varying thei actics；and hence it is necessary to meet each new position that may be taken against us，and lay bar Amongst the authors of these sermons are to be found some of the masters of the age，who，fully aware of its pernicious tendencies，and sensiby alive to the perils
of the faithful，have，with piety，Jearning，and elo－ quence，produced a book，whichis
The following summary of the Contents，wil enable thuse unacquainted with the general character of the work，to form some idea of the range，extent 1．The first Sunday of Adveut．－The General Judg－ 2．The second Sunday of Advent．－The Importance
3．The third Sunday of Advent．－Who art thou？ 5．Christmas Day．－On Christmas Day． 6．Sunday within the Octave of Chistmas．－Men＇ Opinions Rectified．
7．New Year＇s Day．－On New Year＇s Day
8．Epiphany．－On the Festival．
10．The second Sunday after Epiphany．－On the Holy
1．The third Sunday after Epiphany．－Eternal Sepa－
12．The fourth Sunday after Epiphany．－Fraterna
3．The fifth Sunday after Epiphany．－On Hell． 4．The sixth Sunday after Epiphany．－On Death 15．Septuagesima Sunday．－On Hearen． ．Sexuagesima Sunday．－Death of the Just． 7．Quinquagesima Sunday．－Death－bed Repentance The second Sunday in Lent．－On the
Understanding，and of the Heart．
20．The third Sunday in Lent．－Motives to Conversion 21．The fourth Sunday in Lent．－On Alms－deeds． 22．Passion Sunday．－On Grace．
23．Palm Sunday．－The Seven W

## Good Friday．－On the Passion．

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55．Twenty－－second Sunday after Pentecost．－Duties of
56arents．Twenty－third Sunday after Pentecosi，－On Mor－
tality．

57．Twenty fourth Sunday after Pentecost－The Last
58．Conpus Christi－－On the Festival．
59．Eestival of SS．Peter and＇Paul．－On St．Peter＇s
60．The Assumption of the Blessed Wirgin Mary－－On 61．All Saints－On Sanotity．
Condirions．－The work will be printed from large type，on fine paper，and will be completed in 8 num－
bers，making an 8vo．volume of nearly 800 pages，a he low price of $\$ 2$.
It will be issued
it wise ， 25 cents per semi－monthly numbers of 96 pages，at 25 cents per number．The first number win ter on the 1st and 15 th of eack month，until completed 1 copy will be sent regularly by mail for $\$ 2 ; 3$ copies
or $\$ 5 ; 6$ copies for $\$ 10$－if Paid im Advance．
Subscriptions received by JOHN McCOY，
Great St．James Street，Montreal．
March 26， 1851.

## STRAW BONNETS．

 he liberal putrais she has received din count to
 to intimate that she has removed her Boanet Malking
 santly on hanid an extensivive assoriment of Straw and ther BONNETS，TRMMMINGS，and RIBBONS，a
extremely low prices． and altered to the latest shape．Bomets dyed Blac or Slate color if required．
Montreal，March 26,1851

## EDWARD FEGAN， <br> 

Boot and Shoe Maker 232 SATNT PAUL STREET，
opposite the eastern hotel
$\mathrm{B}_{\text {and the Public，for the liberal support afforded him }}^{\text {EGS leave } 10 \text { return his }}$
 them that nothing will be wantings on his part，thal titention，punctuality and a thorough knowiedge of his Or On hand，a large and complete assortment，
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL， 1850．Low，for Cash．

## WILLIAM OUNNINGHAM＇S

 MARBLE FACTORYNo．53，St．Urbain Strcet，（near Dorchester Street．）


WM．CUNNINGHAM，Manufacturer of WHITT
WM all other Kinds of MARBLE，MONUMENTS，
an TOMBS，and GRAVE STONES；CHIMNEY
PIECES，TABLE，AND BUREAU TOPS；PLATE MONUMENTS，BAPTISMAL FONTS，\＆C．，wishes
to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity，hat any of the citizens of Montreal and its vicinity，havem
any will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship，and on terms twat
competition． N．B．－W．C．manufa
any person prefers them． just arrived for Mr．Cunningham，Marble Manufac turer，No．53，St．Urbain Sir
Montreal，March 6， 1851.

GROCERIES，\＆C．， Wholesale and＇Retail．
$T_{\text {and the Public，that he shill continues at the old }}^{\text {He Undier }}$

## Sland，

Corner of MeGILL and WILLILAM STREETS，
where he has constantly on hand a general and well QUORS，consisting of GROCERIES，WINES and LI QUORN，COnsisting
SUGARS－Refined Crushed and Muscovado perial Hyson，Twankay and Twankay of various grades，Souchong，Pouchong and
WINES－Maderia，Port and Sherry，of different qua－ LIQUORS－Martel＇s and Hennessy＇s Brandies，De－ Kuyper＇s Gin；in wood and cases，old Ja London Porter and Leith Ale
FLOUR－Fine and Superfine，in bbls．
SALT－Fine and Coarse，in bags MACKAREL－Nos． 1 and 2 ，in bbls：and half－bbls．
HERRINGS－Arichat，No．1，and Newfoundland Cassia，Clove日，Allspice，Nutmegs，Indigo，Cop peras，Blué，Starch，Mustard，Raisins，Maccaroni，and Vermicelli

August 16， 1850
JOHN FITZPATRICK．

## MONTREAL CLOTHINGHOUSE，

No．233，St．Paul Streel．
C．Salle some of Menchant TAICOR，has fo C．Sale some of the wery BEST of CLOTHING，
warranted to beof the SOUNDET WORKMANSHIP and no humbubuging，wisho to FURNISH their own CLOTH，can have their CLOTHES made in the Style with．punctuality and care．
Montreal，Oct．， 19 th 1850.

## L．P．BOIVIN，

Corner of Notre Dame and St．Tincent Strcets， ppposite the old Court－House
HAS constantly on hand a LARGE ASSORTMENT WATCHES，\＆c．．

R．TRUDEAU，
APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST，
No． 111 satnt padi street，
TAS constantly on hand a reneral supply of MEDI August 15， 1850 ．

## DR，TAVERNIER

$\mathrm{H}^{\mathrm{AS}}$ the honor of informing the Citizens of Mont having returned from Europe，he will beginty，new attend to practice，on the first of March next． Surgery－in his former residence，No． 2 St．Law－ Montreal，Feb．12， 1851.

## JOHN M＇CLOSKY，

Silk and Woollen Dyer，and Clothes Cleaner，
（frominelfast，）
No． 33 St．Lewis Street，in rear of Donegana＇s Hotel， $A_{\text {Grease，Iron Mould，Wine Stains，\＆e．，CARE }}^{\text {LL }}$ FULLY EXTRACTED．
Montreal，Sept． 20 ， 1850.

## RYAN＇S HOTEL，

（Late fellers，）
No．231，St．PAUL STREET，
MONTREAL
THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of returning 1．his thanks to the Public，for the patronage extended the public，that he has made extensive alterations and improvements in his house．He has fitted up his ention will be given to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him by stopping at his house． THE HOTEL IS IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY
OF MERCANTILE BUSINESS， Within a few minutes walk of the various Steamboat Wharves，and will be found advantageously situated
for Merchants from the Country，visiting Montreal on business．

## THE TABLE

Will be furnished with the best the Marlkets can provide， and the delicacies and luxuries of the season will not THE STABLES ARE WELL KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC， And attentive and careful persons will always be kept in attendance．

THE CHARGES WILL BE FOUND REASONABLE． And the Subscriber trusts，by constant personal atten－ tion to the wants and comfort of his guests，to secure
a continuance of that patronage which has hitherto been given to him．
Montreal， 5 th September， 1850.
M．P．RYAN．

## THOMAS PATTON，

Dealers in Second－hand Clothes， Books，f．c．，
St．anN＇s market，MONTREAL．
AMERICAN MART，
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Parties purchasing at this hoise once，are sure to
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Hacome customers for the fulure．
Having every facility，with experienced Agents，
buying in the cheapest markets of byying in he cheapest markets of Europe and $A m e$ for Canada，this Establishment offers great and saving inducements to CASH BUYERS
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EVEAY ARTICLE SOLD FOR WHAT IT REALLYIS，
CASH payments required on all occasion
Bank Notes of all the solvent Banks of the United
at the AME ARICAN Miver Coins
and
Quebee， 1850.
Printed by John Gllizs，for the Proprietors：－Gzoran
E．CLERK，Editor


[^0]:    Sompthing learned by Experincice.-Wesle says, "When I was young I was sure of everything: in
    a few years having been mistaken a thousand times, I was not sure of most things as I was before : at present
    I am not sure of anything but what God has revealod o man:?

